"STREAMLINED SLAVERY"

—See Inside

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH

The Bombay Chronicle

SUNDAY EDITION

Founder: PHEROZESHAH MEHTA

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A PEARLY SMILE

—M. J. Vyarawalla

Devotee of Sri Ramachandra

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Rukmini Devi, Exponent And Missionary Of India's Dance Art

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On this page we reproduce some exclusive pictures of Rukmini Devi in various dance poses.

Four different episodes in Jaya Deva's "Gita Govinda"—the story of Radha and Krishna.

Expression, gesture and rhythmic action combine to give Rukmini Devi's dancing the eloquence of art and emotional appeal.

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BOMBAY: SEPTEMBER 28, 1941

"STREAMLINED SLAVERY"

How The Conqueror Of To-day Imposes His Will Upon A Subject People

By Dr. FRANK MUNK

THE FIRST TANKS and armoured cars bearing license plates with the sinister letters WH, the forerunners of the German army of invasion, were rattling down the street while I was looking down from the wide, modern windows of my office in Prague.

At this moment the door behind me was opened silently and my blonde secretary, Mrs. S., came in. She was an efficient young woman from the bilingual border districts of Czechoslovakia who spoke both Czechoslovakian and German fluently. She came in to inform me that she was under orders from the new masters and would henceforward have to supervise all my actions.

It was the frigid morning of March 15, 1939—the fateful "Ides of March." Thus began for me a period of practical acquaintance with subjection and ultimately of slavery that ended only when I escaped several months later. Millions of human beings, more and more every month, however, have come under its spell and even more millions are facing it as a foreboding and dark prospect for the future.

At 8 o'clock in the morning I was a free man. Ours was a free nation. At 9-30 o'clock the same morning we were worse than serfs, without any rights whatsoever.

For twenty years we lived in the free, democratic republic of Czechoslovakia. We had freedom of the press, of speech, of religion. We were a happy, prosperous people. From the moment the Nazi army invaded Prague every telephone conversation became a hazard. Hundreds of my friends were arrested the first day. Some of them disappeared in the Pankrac prison, others in the concentration camps of Oranienburg or Buchenwald, in Germany.

Newspapers ceased to be organs of public opinion and became mere propaganda sheets, directed by newly imported Nazis or old fifth columnists. Agents, brought in secretly weeks in advance, occupied all banks. Withdrawals of money were prohibited in order to make possible large-scale confiscation.

More Than A War

The Union Bank and the Escompte Bank were immediately taken over completely. Schools were closed and turned into barracks. Whole streets were barricaded with barbed wire and shut off from traffic.

During the afternoon truckloads of brown-shirted and black-garbed storm troopers descended on Prague. Only a few hours had elapsed and already long lines were standing in front of stores. By that night butter, shoes, men's clothing were at a premium. Scarcity was knocking at the door. It was the end of a dream.

How does the present world-wide conflict, of which we have witnessed only the first few chapters so far, differ from the wars of the 19th century, and even from the world war of 1914-18? In the first instance, it is not a war at all. Neither is it a revolution in the accepted sense of the word denoting an armed uprising of the people against the government. It is more than a mere war and more than a mere revolution.

It is as different from former conflicts as our machine civilization is different from the more primitive civilizations of the past. It is not only a shooting war and a shooting revolution, not only a war and a revolution fought by the force of arms, but a war and a revolution fought also by psychology and economy.

It is the first total war and the first total revolution in the history of mankind and, therefore, different from any previous war and previous revolution. Just as we are living in an age of a new technology of production, we are also witnessing a new technology of war and a new technology of oppression and enslavement. There will probably be no more wars of the character of the last world war, which, in spite of its having engulfed more than thirty nations and five continents was nevertheless a limited war.

It was a war fought by soldiers and not by civilians, a war fought by men and not by women and children. It was a war fought in the front trenches and not in the large cities and industrial areas settled by innocent home-loving people. Even the peace of Versailles, so much criticized and abused, was a limited and mild kind of peace. It did not destroy the defeated nations; it only took away from them what did not rightfully belong to them and tried to reorganize the world according to the great Wilsonian ideals of justice, peace, and self-determination. It was a limited peace and not a total peace, as would be one imposed if the totalitarian countries of to-day would remain victors in the present conflict.

Social Enslavement

Already all over the continent of Europe we are witnessing what a totalitarian "peace" would mean. We all are familiar with the bloodhounds, the concentration camps, the secret police, the regimentation, and militarization. These are, however, only the more spectacular aspects of total subjection. Even more destructive and oppressive is the unseen hand of economic and social enslavement which follows in the wake of the army, the S. S., the S. A., and the gestapo. It is an iron hand whose intent it is to crush a people permanently and to prevent it from rising ever again in the future. Its methods are physical violence, terror, and economic enslavement.

Physical violence alone has proved to be incapable of destroying a people forever. Even terror may decrease and become less effective in the course of time. It is economic and social enslavement that is intended to subjugate those people indefinitely.

Even members of the master race are, of course, subjected to dictatorship and regimentation. Nor do they enjoy any liberties or personal freedom or exercise any choice. Even members of the master race are slaves to their leader. It is, however, slavery sugar-coated by the feeling of being superior to other people and by the privilege to vaunt themselves, to humiliate members of subject races. Every modern dictatorship needs a class of so-called "underdogs"—or rather undermen—to feel that its followers are a superior race.

The Nazi of to-day must be given the spectacle of tortured, subjugated, and humiliated people to make him feel superior and powerful. At first, when the real aims of totalitarianism had to be kept secret, the Jews were selected for this role. Other races and nations followed and more are chosen to follow in the future, so as to make the Germans forget their own humiliation by humiliating others.

Super Slavery

There are many differences between the institution of slavery as it existed in old Athens or Rome or in the old South before the civil war and that of the present day. A slave of that time was owned by private individuals. In many periods, especially in Rome, he had actually a large degree of freedom. He could acquire property and might become prosperous and wealthy. The slaves of to-day do not belong to private individuals but to the totalitarian state, personified by the leader. It is not slavery, but super-slavery. In former times it was very difficult to control slave labour. Ultimately it became so expensive because of its inefficiency that it was cheaper to employ free workers than to use slaves.

Modern methods of mass production and control have changed this. It is relatively easy nowadays to control workers. Modern management and division of labour make control easier and sabotage more difficult than has been the case previously. Mechanization of labour, job specifications and scientific management make sabotage very risky.

"Stage By Stage"

There is also this distinction: Formerly slavery was an individual institution. There were individual man slaves and individual woman slaves. To-day it has become mass slavery. Not individuals but whole nations are taken captive and enslaved. One might even say that whole nations have been kidnapped. This has the added advantage that the slave is not immediately aware of the fact that he has been made one

He is, therefore, more or less willing to co-operate up to a cer-

(Continued on page 29)

DR. FRANK MUNK, now a lecturer in economics at Reed College, escaped from HIS NATIVE CZECHOSLOVAKIA after the Nazi invasion of Prague. Prior to that time he had served his country in many capacities as an economist, member of the Masaryk academy, and in economic planning. He wrote many books on economic problems prior to his migration to the United States.

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1. Who was Shakespeare's favourite actress?
2. Who coined the phrase "Naked Fakir" in describing Mahatma Gandhi?
3. Which is older—Nazism or Fascism?
4. Which living European King succeeded his son on the throne?
5. Which was the first Indian talkie?

(Answers appear on the last page).

Always Front-Page News!

To-day, As Before, The Mahatma Provides Material For Scoops—And Hoaxes!

By K. A. CHIDAMBARAM

MAHATMA GANDHI
Whatever he does is always front-page story.

On his 73rd birthday, Mahatma Gandhi faces a world 'blitzed' and blacked out of its landmarks, with humanity running helter skelter for dug-outs and underground shelters. Geographically the battle-field extends from the North Pole to the Himalayas and from the Atlantic to the Pacific; but in practice, the front line cuts through every kitchen and factory up to the battle line.

All Out For Non-Violence

This cannot but be a heart-rending spectacle for the Mahatma, who has staked his all for non-violence all these years. But he is too brave to be 'blitzed' and too radiant to be blacked out. He believes in the ultimate triumph of the moral conscience of the world, and he is out to enable it to assert itself. In the last war he was a recruiting agent of the British Government, but in the present encircling 'blitz' he believes in non-involvement. As against the 'total' war of Hitler, he has gone all out for out-and-out non-violence.

Embarrassing Non-Embarrassment?

This anti-war stand of the Mahatma has stunned the British Government, who see in it an impediment to their war effort. Hence diplomatic relations between Wardha and Whitehall have been cut off. Mr. Jinnah sees in it nothing but sheer play of power politics, and has retaliated by a blockade of Sevagram. He is not prepared to meet Gandhiji except on fifty-fifty basis, orders him off his 'loin clothes' and wants him to appear on the Mount Pleasant Road in the political garb of a Hindu. Even some of the Mahatma's followers doubt the efficacy of his policy of 'total non-violence' in external and internal defence, when the war has come to the doorsteps of India. They charge Churchill with having missed 'India Bus' by 'Atlantic Appeasement', leaving India out of the Charter, while the Britishers complain of the Mahatma's pacific provocation. They declare that Gandhiji's policy, of non-embarrassment, which he has kept up to the very letter and spirit, is too embarrassing, while the Left-Wingers are impatient of the slow pace of the movement. But the Mahatma stands as a rock, unmoved and undaunted. Like the statue of a 'Dwarapalaka' in an Indian temple, he stands erect with 'Agnya Mudra' or finger of command, proclaiming "Thus far and no further".

Always A Front-Page Story

Thus Gandhiji stands to-day in splendid isolation, but nevertheless he is in the news. Foreign correspondents send out funny stories about him. Even in these days of political barrenness in India, the correspondent of "Look", an American magazine, recently tried to create a first-class sensation by flashing out an alleged interview with him, in which the Mahatma was reported to have lowered his demands to meet the needs of a new situation. Gandhiji issued a prompt contradiction to stop the mischief, in which he termed the alleged interview as 'pure fabrication'.

No leader has been a perennial front-page copy like the Mahatma. Fanciful stories have been woven round his personality. During the Civil Disobedience Movement, India was the Mecca of world-renowned journalists and star correspondents. Ashmead-Bartlett, Webb Miller, Negley Farson, Brailsford, Slocombe, Mills and a host of other correspondents had been to India to cover 'Gandhi'. The world was feted to a lot of 'Gandhi stories'.

Colossal Hoax

A Gandhi story which proved to be a colossal hoax in newspaper history appeared from the pen of Slocombe, and it related to an alleged meeting between the Mahatma and the Prince of Wales (now the Duke of Windsor). Slocombe, one of the 'ace' correspondents which modern journalism has produced, was coaxed to believe in a cock-and-bull story, simply because of its cheap sensationalism. Explaining the incident apologetically, Slocombe says:

> "I had published, on what I held to be the best of authority, a story of an accidental and embarrassing encounter between the Prince and Gandhi at Government House in Calcutta. The story alleged that Gandhi unexpectedly prostrated himself at the feet of the future Emperor of India, and implored him to treat his people with generosity. Gandhi's comment on the story was typical of his life, his attitude towards prince and rulers, and his philosophy. He made it, in a tone of meek reproach, from the berth in the second-class cabin of the ship which had brought him to Europe. He had fled below-decks to escape from the importunities of several hundred French, British and American journalists, photographers and cinema-men. At the end of our conversation on political matters he rebuked me, in his most apologetic manner, for the inaccuracy into which I had innocently fallen concerning him.
>
> "It would have been impossible for him, he told me, to have made such a gesture of appeal to the Prince, even if he had met him accidentally. "If I see a wild elephant in my path," he said in his meek, thin little voice, "I do not lie down to be trampled upon. But if I were to meet an untouchable who struck me in the cheek because he remembered the wrongs my father had committed against his own, I would embrace him as a brother."
>
> The moral is "Scoopers, beware of hoaxers."

SEVAGRAM
Via WARDHA (C. P.)

सेवाग्राम
वर्धा होकर (मध्य प्रांत)

7-8-41
सेवाग्राम
वाया वर्धा (सी.-पी.)

The portion underlined by you is wholly false. So is the statement that Lord Irwin as he then was, knew was a purely political meeting.

yours sincerely
M. K. Gandhi

A typical post-card from the Mahatma to the author of this article, contradicting the "Picture Post" story.

Believe It Or Not

Lord Halifax's crossing the Atlantic as the British Ambassador in U. S. A. is the occasion for an epidemic of Gandhi stories in the New World. Some of the anecdotes can suitably adorn the columns 'Believe it or not'. In one of the recent issues of "Picture Post", William Bayles, probably an American correspondent, regales the reader with certain alleged Gandhi-Irwin anecdotes, one of which runs as follows:

> He (Lord Irwin) went to India and remained five years. He met Mohandas K. Gandhi and prevailed upon him through greater religious fervour than even India's scrawny little saint could muster. "You can't argue with Jesus Christ", commented the Mahatma once, following a long conference from which he had emerged second best.
>
> During one of Gandhi's periodic hunger strikes Lord Halifax shrewdly remarked, "Gandhi is now speaking in a language the Indian people understand. If I were to get in the hallway of the government buildings at New Delhi, squat on the floor and refuse to eat a bit until the Indian civil disobedience movement came to terms, the trouble would be over in a few days. Of course, before those few days could elapse, my Liberal, Conservative and Labour colleagues in London would send for me to come home an dwould have a padded cell waiting for me on my arrival."

When the writer of this article referred the alleged incident to Gandhiji for verification, he flatly contradicted it.

This "threatened" fast of Lord Irwin to counter the Mahatma's influence will be news to this country. However, it revives strange memories. Prof. Bhansali of Sevagram is reputed to be an authority on fast and a research worker on diets. According to a reporter friend of mine who had been to Wardha to cover one of the Working Committee meetings, Mr. Bhansali invited a few prominent visitors and journalists to his premises for dinner.

The visitors promptly responded, whereupon the Professor served them with 'Neem leaves' and 'Til cake'. He expounded on the vitamin contents of the 'menu' and explained how it gave stamina even for prolonged fasts. One of the visitors mistook the well-meaning intentions of the host for a practical joke and burst out, "We do not want to be canonised, much less to be camelised".

Another interesting incident is the fast undertaken by Harijan youths in Gandhiji's hut as a protest against the exclusion of Harijans from the C. P. Cabinet when the Congress Ministry was in power. Gandhiji explained to them that he had nothing to do with cabinet-making, as it was entirely a matter for the Parliamentary Board, but they would not budge. It was scheduled to be a 24 hours' fast by batches. A batch of three used to arrive every day from Nagpur with 'Jhanda' in one hand and 'dubba' in the other, and the fast was preceded and followed by a roll call by the leader. As soon as the roll-call finished after the termination of the fast, the Satyagrahis used to make a beeline towards their 'dubbas' and empty the contents in record time. This incident proves that fasting is no joke, and a hunger-strike 'to bring the Civil Disobedience Movement to terms' would well nigh be a fast unto death.

THE church service was proceeding successfully when a woman in the gallery got so interested that she leaned out too far and fell over the railings. Her dress caught in a chandelier, and she was suspended in mid air. The minister noticed her undignified position and thundered at the congregation:—

"Any person who turns round will be struck stone-blind."

A man, whose curiosity was getting the better of him, turned to his companion and said: "I'm going to risk one eye".

'The Bird Of Time!'

By G. N. Acharya

SUBHAS BOSE

Prince of Unpunctuals—where is he to-day?

With the striking of nine, there came another outburst of impatient expletives from the waiting company. But expletives could not bring G. G. enjoyed being abused and being nagged was a matter of real pleasure to him Neither irritation nor anger, nor the knowledge that somebody was incommoded brought repentance to him. It was no use exhorting him Omar Khayamwise to fling away his 'winter-garment of Repentance' because,

"The bird of Time has but a little way.
To flutter—and the bird is on the wing."

For he knows no repentance whatsoever and as for the bird of Time, he would be the happiest man on earth if the much sung bird fluttered straight away into the everlasting Beyond. The only occasion when he was attacked by something faintly redolent of Repentance was when he was invited for dinner and knowing the host to be a stickler about punctuality, he materialised at the place a paltry one hour late. The joke was on him when he was greeted by an oversized lock. The friend put the finishing touch to the joke by meeting him a couple of hours later and asking him how he had enjoyed the dinner.

This time he had exceeded the usual one hour, and being too hungry to wait any longer we all sat for dinner.

Just then, G, the cause of all this impatient waiting burst in with a cheery "Hullo."

But if he had hoped to evade the wrath of the hungry and irascible company, he was sadly mistaken. "You, vile, villanous, infamous, nefarious scoundrel" shouted the host, uttering the only line which he remembered from the 'Frogs' of Aristophanes which he had read long ago in college, to face a test in what was grandiloquently labelled "comparative drama." Others of the company did not need to go so far in search of the appropriate adjectives which were rained on G's head.

The Gandhian Method

"Has there been a single occasion when you have kept up an appointment!" asked one of the company. "Oh Yah" burst out G. even before the question was properly put, to narrate what was to him an unforgettable experience.

"There is only one man on earth, who has exacted punctuality from me" he said, "and that is Mahatma Gandhi. There is a Gandhian method for it. It was just before the Harijan tour which Gandhiji undertook in 1934. A press gang stumbled into him for an interview. "Meet me at five a.m. sharp" said Gandhiji with his usual bewitching smile. The smile was lost on quite a number of the pressmen. They were already worried about the sacrifice of sleep entailed in an interview at that early hour. I was, however, quite cheerful. There was nothing wrong in going a little late, I thought. After all there were obliging friends to pass on the carbon copy. But my happiness was shortlived. Before we parted from Gandhiji, there came the firman, "late-comers will stay out. In the interests of discipline, I request that no one should share the interview with a late-comer." That was the first time, I managed to hear the sonorous ringing of the faithful West End Alarum Time Piece."

World Of Fancy

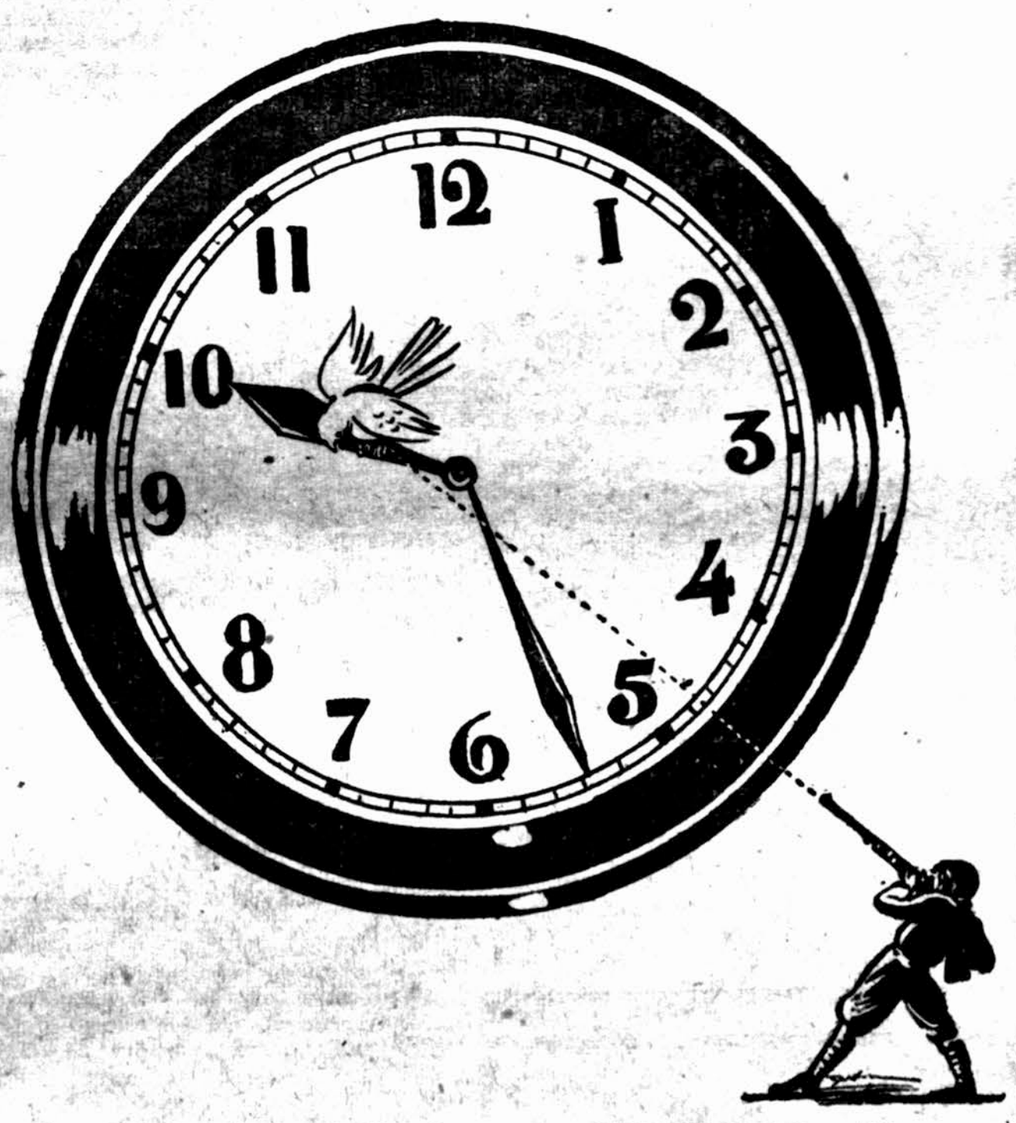
Barring such drastic Gandhian methods, It was impossible to get my friend to be punctual. To be late by an hour or two was a matter of course to him. And if I nagged him a little too much, relying on copy book maxims about punctuality, he would turn round and face the big question—"But why should I be punctual? Why should anybody be punctual? Tell me that."

And indeed, punctuality like Truth, is a virtue that cannot easily face the question "Why"?

A world full of avowed, confirmed, non-believers in punctuality (just as much as a world peopled by sustained, habitual liars) would be more bewildering and topsy-turvy than any Erewhon that human imagination has yet ventured to depict.

Let us just dwell in fancy what this world would be like. An office is supposed to begin at eleven. Some people come at quarter past, some at half past; some others wander in by noon and others by lunch time, and some may not have reached as the closing bell rings—assuming, of course, that the man who is in charge of the bell rings it punctually and at the same time everyday. (I can just see my friend jumping with joy and clucking his tongue at the prospect of being employed in an office of that kind).

Or may be, your wedding is due at four p.m. after which you want to catch the train to Poona for your honeymoon. But the bride does not turn up till 5-30. In the meantime the train has gone and the succeeding trains are all cancelled on account of a rockfall at Bhor Ghat.



Must they kill the poor "Bird of Time"?

And The World Of Fact

Yet something exactly like this happens in our public life everyday. Hardly any meeting begins at the time announced. I remember a famous occasion when Rajaji was announced to speak at 8-30 p.m. Long before the time the hall was packed as only a third class compartment in a suburban train during the rush hour, can be packed. Compared to the human beings in that hall, the proverbial sardines would be feeling just like tiny specks in a vast limitless space. That crowd offered eloquent refutation of the much boosted physical law that two things cannot occupy the same place at the same time.

And how they waited! Seconds passed into minute and minutes into hours. Rajaji arrived exactly as a quarter past ten; nor did he waste any words in useless apology. He seemed to think that it did the crowd a hell of a lot of good to wait. And they thought so too—perhaps!

While writing a perfectly harmless literary essay on punctuality, the author has blundered into the realm of public life and found that many of our leaders, with the notable exception of Gandhiji, are not non-violent in the least when it comes to killing 'the bird of Time'!

Mr. Jinnah's Post-Midnight Orations

I do not know if Rajaji is what may be called a habitual latecomer, but there are others who make a speciality out of it. The kind of people who come just a few minutes late and majestically walk to their allotted seat on the platform, so that the whole gathering can have a good look at them and their names be whispered round, are a fairly common phenomenon.

But nobody, perhaps, has made late-coming a powerful instrument for rousing mass-emotions as Mr. M. A. Jinnah has done. His appearances at night meetings, an hour after their commencement, an hour during which the whole waiting crowd has been worked up to a high pitch of enthusiasm by songs and ballads, are surely an indication of Mr Jinnah's keen understanding of the mass mind and the means to exploit it.

Mr. Jinnah's post-midnight orations and the trouble entailed to pressmen in covering them was one of he precipitating causes which led some reporters to sponsor a resolution sometime ago, asking the Journalists' Association to think of some remedial measures against the unpunctuality of public men.

But the elders of the profession thought it a joke. Their views apart, it is perhaps in the interests of working journalists that they should not make a fetish of punctuality. Imagine what would happen to poor pressmen, who have to rely on slow moving trains and trams and their even slower legs, if every public man became as great a stickler for punctuality as Mahatma Gandhi.

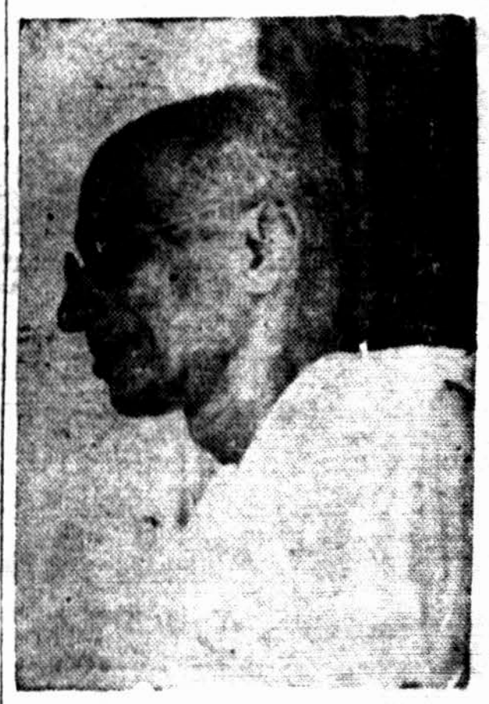
The Mahatma And The Chauffeur

Gandhiji is really a terrible stickler for punctuality There is the famous incident narrated

(Continued On Page 30)

Mr. M. A. JINNAH

***He likes to** make post-midnight orations.*



"C. R."

Not very non violent with the "bird of time".

The Press Is The Champion Of Freedom—

How Free Is The Press?

ASKS DOROTHY L. SAYERS

in the following illuminating article in the "World Review"

That without a free Press there can be no free people is a thing that all free peoples take for granted; we need not discuss it.

Nor will be at this moment discuss the restrictions placed upon the Press in time of war. At such times all liberties have to be restricted; a free people must see to it that when peace comes full freedom is restored. In the meantime, it may be wholesome to consider what that freedom is, and how far it is truly desirable. It may turn out to be no freedom at all, or even a mere freedom to tyrannise; for tyranny is, in fact the uncontrolled freedom of one man, or one gang, to impose its will on the world.

When we speak of 'the freedom of the Press,' we usually mean freedom in a very technical and restricted sense—namely, freedom from direction of censorship by the Government. In this respect, the British Press is, under ordinary conditions, singularly free. It can attack the policy and political character of ministers, interfere in the delicate machinery of foreign diplomacy, conduct campaigns to subvert the Constitution, incite citizens to discontent and rebellion, expose scandals and foment grievances, and generally harry and belabour the servants of the State, with almost perfect liberty. On occasion, it can become a weapon to coerce the Government to conform to what it asserts to be the will of the people.

So far, this is all to the good. Occasionally, this freedom may produce disastrous hesitations and inconsistencies in public policy or tend to hamper the swift execution of emergency measures; but, generally speaking, it works to secure and sustain that central doctrine of Democracy as we understand it—that the State is not the master but the servant of the people.

A Set Of Overlords

The Press, 'as a whole', and in this technical and restricted sense, is thus pretty free in a peaceful Britain. There is no shade of political opinion that does not somehow contrive to express itself. But if we go on to imagine that 'any particular organ' of the Press enjoys the larger liberty of being a 'form of public opinion' we are gravely mistaken. Every newspaper is shackled to its own set of overlords and, in its turn, like the Unmerciful Servant, exercises a powerful bondage upon its readers and on the public generally. Indeed, we may say that the heaviest restriction upon the freedom of public opinion is not the official censorship 'of' the Press, but the unofficial censorship 'by' a Press which exists not so much to express opinion as to manufacture it.

The editorial policy of a popular daily is controlled by two chief factors. The first is the interest of the advertisers from whom it gets the money which enables it to keep up its large circulation. No widely circulated newspaper dare support a public policy, however much in the national interest, that might conflict with the vested interest of its advertisers. Thus, any proposal to control the marketing of branded goods (as, for example, of margarine in 1939) will be violently opposed, on the loftiest hygienic grounds, by the papers that carry the branded advertising. On the other hand, any product that refuses to pay the high advertising rates of a powerful national organ will be (again on the highest moral and hygienic grounds) denounced, smashed, and driven off the market; you are not allowed to use any product that dissociates itself from the advertising ring. All this is understandable, since a big circulation spells bankruptcy if the paper has to depend on its sales for its revenue. Every newspaper lives in a perpetual precarious balance; it 'must' increase its sales to justify its advertising rates, and to increase its sales it 'must' sell itself far below the cost of production; but if it sells more copies than its advertising will pay for, it faces financial disaster. Consequently, the more widespread and powerful the organ, the more closely it has to subserve vested interests.

This means that the cheap daily paper, which goes everywhere and has most influence, is far less free than the more expensive weekly or monthly, which draws a higher proportion of its revenue from sales. Therefore it is only the comparatively rich who can afford to read independent expressions of opinion.

Personal Factors

The second chief source of a newspaper's revenue is the wealth of the man or company that owns it; accordingly, its policy is largely determined by the personal spites and political ambition of its proprietor. The failure, for example, of a great newspaper magnate to secure a government appointment may be the signal for the unleashing of a virulent campaign, in every organ which he controls, against the minister or the party which has disappointed his ambitions. The public, knowing nothing of the personal bias behind the attack and little of the vast network of control which ties up whole groups of the London and Provincial Press in the hands of a single man or combine, sees only that great numbers of (what appear to him to be) independent organs are united in a single, savage and persistent condemnation. Unless he is exceptionally shrewd, exceptionally cynical, or exceptionally resolute and independent mind, he can scarcely help being influenced, and having his vote influenced; and it is odds that he will never realise the nature of the pressure brought to bear upon him.

But still more serious, because more subtle, than the control applied to individual papers by various kinds of interest is the control and censorship exercised by the Press upon the news and opinions which it disseminates. This control rests upon and exploits two basic assumptions about the public—(a) that they have not the wit to distinguish truth from falsehood; (b) that they do not care at all that a statement is false, provided it is titillating. Neither assumption is flattering; and indeed, between the language used privately by Lord Northcliffe about his British readers and the language used publicly by Hitler about his German readers there is very little to choose. Both assume that readers can be made to believe anything. The result is that accurate reporting, which used to be the pride of the old-fashioned independent newspaper, has largely given place to reporting which is at best slipshod and at worst tendencious.

I should like to illustrate, with quite trivial examples drawn from personal experience, the various ways by which both fact and opinion can be distorted, so that a kind of smear of unreality is spread over the whole newspaper page, from reports of public affairs down to the most casual items of daily gossip.

1. Sensational Headline; False Emphasis: And Suppression Of Context

This year, at a Church Conference, I read a paper dealing with the theological grounds for the Church's concern with politics and sociology, with the complementary dangers of pietism and Caesarism, and with the importance of Incarnation doctrine in this connection. Out of 8,000 words, some 250 dealt with the connection between Caesarism and an undue emphasis placed on sexual, as contrasted with financial, morality. This quite subsidiary paragraph was reported everywhere, under sensational headlines, in such a manner as to convey that this passing allusion formed the whole subject-matter of my address. Out of the 8,000 words about the theology, the reporters picked the only one which they presumed their readers capable of understanding—to wit, 'fornication'. You, the reader, will appreciate the compliment. I will, however, add for your comfort that this report was not made (as you might well suppose) by a pressman from your favourite paper, specially selected for his understanding of ecclesiastical affairs. All the distorted reports emanated from a News Agency; and the individual editors, when remonstrated with, were for the most part content to disavow responsibility. This is how you learn what happens at public meetings.

2. Garbling

This is the special accomplishment of the Press interviewer. During the production of my latest play, I was asked, 'what were my plans for the future?' I replied that I never made plans; that I preferred writing plays to novels, though novels paid better; and that, financial considerations notwithstanding, if the opportunity to write a play were to present itself—for example, another commission for the Canterbury Festival—I should undoubtedly write it. This reply duly appeared in the Press, in the form: 'Miss Sayers said she would write no more plays, except on commission'.

Bland perversions of this kind, together with the interviewer's playful habit of making statements himself and attributing them to his victim, make reported interviews singularly unreliable reading. (One must allow for the pressman's vivid imagination. I remember reading with interest that my eyes 'glittered behind my glasses' when making some remark or other; since that particular interview was given by telephone, I could only conclude that the interviewer's own eyes must have been 'double-magnifying gas microscopes of extra power'.) But the last best world on Press interviews has been written by 'Q' in "From a Cornish Window"; those who believe that public characters say everything they are reported as saying should read it and take warning.

3. Inaccurate Reporting Of Facts

Some time ago a daily paper reported that my flat had been broken into the previous day, and that I had returned from (I think they said) Oxford, in time to disturb the thieves. This was true enough, 'except' that every detail was wrong. The date was three days earlier than alleged, I was not at Oxford but at the King's Garden Party, and the intruders had been disturbed, not by me, but most likely by the newspaper boy. The interest here lies in the probable reasons for the misstatements. The date had to be changed to conceal the fact that the news was already 'cold'; and I was substituted for the boy, presumably for my greater snob-value. The altered date was a bad blunder—Buckingham Palace would have adorned the tale to so much better advantage.

4. Plain Reversal Of The Facts

On a summons for unshaded lights, a letter of mine was read to the Bench explaining that my servant had carefully drawn the curtains, but that there had proved, unfortunately, to be a de-

(Continued On Page 30)

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Gallup Of "Gallup Poll" Presents A Composite Picture Of Average Americans

The President has called on the people of America "to play their full parts * that our democracy will triumphantly survive." At this time, therefore, when we are facing one of the greatest tests in our national history, it is important to check up on ourselves and to find out what kind of people we are, writes George Gallup in "New York Times."**

In the past five years the American Institute of Public Opinion has interviewed hundreds of thousands of what Abraham Lincoln called "the plain people." In finding out what these ordinary Americans think about war and politics, social questions and New Deal reforms, a good deal has been learned about the people themselves.

How willing are people to talk? How well informed are they? Are they emotional or intellectual in their approach to questions?

Small Towners Like To Talk

Few such questions can be answered with absolute finality, for the American people are as various as their land. A cross-section of them includes cotton workers in Louisiana, storekeepers in Vermont, farmers and field hands in the Dakotas, bustling business men in Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles and Middletown. Individually they are as wise—and foolish—as the people you see every day; their accents and manners are as different as the hats they wear, and they include almost every race under the sun.

Nine people in every ten are willing to talk with an interviewer for the polls, however, as soon as he explains what he wants. Most persons are eager to give their opinions. When an interviewer walks into the front room, there often times goes up a shout summoning the whole family to see "the man who's come to get our vote." Sometimes the interviewer's problem is to keep the interview from spreading into an open forum, with father, mother, Willie and grandpa chiming in. Interviewers who have worked in travelling crews, and thus have experience in many States, testify that Kentuckians are probably the most enthusiastic and natural talkers of all, especially if an election campaign is going on.

The interviewer must draw out opinions without advancing views of his own; but many an interviewer—in Kentucky and elsewhere—remembers invitations to "stay for supper, stranger, and talk some more." Hunger for talk and politics is characeristic of small towns and farmsteads. On the unmapped back-country roads the "stranger with questions" may be as welcome as the circuit-rider was a hundred years ago.

Every one has heard of the "Gallup Poll" which gives periodical indications of the trend of public opinion in U. S. A. In this article George Gallup, Director, American Institute of public Opinion, describes the qualities of an average American, as revealed by his polls.

Peasants And Bank Presidents

Occasionally voters are suspicious or afraid to talk. During the heated political campaign in Louisiana last year in which the remnants of the Huey Long machine were ousted from control at Baton Rouge, interviewers asking questions about the coming election often had doors slammed in their faces or were driven off, in some of the rural parishes, with stones and threatening shotguns. Almost invariably, however, suspicion or fear of talking is the mark of tension—often temporary—in the local environment. It is certainly not characteristic of the country as a whole.

A different problem is raised for the interviewer by busy city people—the problem of finding them when they have leisure to talk—especially if they are tucked away in offices during the day and go home to metropolitan apartment houses at night. But while the interviewer must pick his moment carefully, the city man or woman is no less willing to say what he thinks than a firmer who has just put up his crops for the year. There is no sure and easy rule for getting past a bank president's secretary, for instance, but once the barrier has been passed the bank president may talk longer than the rest—taking pains that his remarks be written down exactly as he gives them.

Their Birth Right

Back of this willingness to give opinions seems to be the average American's belief that what he thinks is important; that expressing himself is part of his birth right as an American. Often he is modest about his opinions. "At least that's what I think," he'll say. Or he is curious about what others think: "What did most people tell you on that one?" he may ask when the interview is completed. But Americans believe their government is based on people like themselves, and usually take it as entirely natural that some one should want their opinions

How well informed are the people to-day?

James Madison's Journal of the Constitutional Convention shows how much doubt existed in 1787 regarding the people's ability to govern themselves. This reflects the fact that a hundred and fifty years ago most Americans were living in isolated farms and small towns, cut off from information and news, lacking much opportunity for education.

But today's newspapers and radios and newsreels together with universal education, have given the average American a far greater stock of information than ever before in history. Studies made by the institute indicate that of the 50,000,000 men and women who cast their ballots in the 1940 Presidential election only about 2,500,000 were without either a daily newspaper or a radio.

From the total grist of news which comes before him, today's average American is extracting facts about Greenland the Argentine, Singapore, Suez; about convoys sitdowns, crop control, work relief old-age pensions and scores of other questions which affect him and his family.

"I Don't Know"

All studies reveal the close relationship between information and opinions. When the average American feels he doesn't have enough information to answer a question, he is frank to say "I don't know." In a few experimental questions on such subjects as the gold content of the dollar—purposely keyed over the heads of most voters it has been found that as many as 90 per cent candidly refused to express an opinion.

On fairly technical subjects such as the Hull trade treaties or the reports of the TNEC, less than half of the voters will have opinions. Interestingly enough, never more than 50 per cent were found expressing opinions on the operation of the Wagner labour act—probably because outside of some of the large cities few but employers and labour union members feel directly concerned.

But as many as 85 to 95 per cent will have opinions on such questions as aiding Britain, convoys, defense strikes, social security legislation, willingness to pay extra taxes for defense, wages and hours regulation, work relief and so on. When the question turns to something like building a stronger air force or defending this hemisphere in case of attack, the "no opinion" vote drops to almost nothing.

Emotional Or Intellectual?

Most articulate, as might be expected, are those in the middle and upper income groups, who have had more education and more chance to inform themselves through reading. People living in the great cities, with access to the big metropolitan dailies, seem to possess a wider range of information than those in small towns and farming areas.

The urge to be informed—to know what's going on in the world to "improve" one's self—has penetrated to the farthest corners of America and into the most unlikely homes. Just when an interviewer begins to feel he can classify a voter at a glance, he meets one who upsets his easy verdict. Here is an example from the report of an interviewer in a small Midwestern town:

"The woman lived in a tar-papered shack along the river-bottom. I needed another person 'on relief' to fill out the assignment; so I knocked and went in. She had thirteen children she told me. The family used a large wooden barrel for a table. I could see no evidence of plumbing. In the midst of all this sat the woman herself, mending a pair of pants. Between stitches she read several lines in a book. The book was T. E. Lawrence's 'Seven Pillars of Wisdom.'"

(Continued on Page 26)

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A NEW HOME FOR THE COMMONS

"The Mother Of Parliaments" May Learn Something From Her Offsprings!

By DAVID G. JOHNSTON

One of the most important tasks of reconstruction in Britain after the war will be that of a new home for the House of Commons to replace the chamber which has been destroyed.

Already there has been some controversy, with various experts putting forward their ideas and others expressing themselves in favour of reconstruction of the old chamber almost brick for brick. The extent and form of the reconstruction obviously cannot be finally decided until London has experienced her last raid.

Circular Shape

The first step towards reconstruction may be a competition among architects for a design. The Government of the day will offer some guidance. It is unlikely that it will please the "die hards" whose attitude is, roughly, that with all its obvious faults, the House of Commons was so rich in associations that the new should be a replica of the old. On the other hand, certain architectural features were almost bound up in the constitution, and departure from them would mean changes in the rules of Parliamentary debate.

The biggest controversy may be over the shape of the chamber. If the example of other parliamentary chambers built in recent years is followed the oblong shape, with benches rising on each side of a central gangway will give way to a circular chamber. Even when Sir Charles Barry's Houses of Parliament were built little more than a century ago there was a tendency towards the circular chamber. The famous Capitol at Washington has three circular chambers, one for the House of Representatives, one for the Senate and a central hall under the dome when the combined Houses meet in one congress to greet a new President or on special occasions. The Paris Chamber of Deputies and the Reichstag—another victim of Nazi incendiarism—were both housed in circular halls.

The benches in these chambers are "stepped" like those in the House of Commons, ranging back from the Chairman's seat and a rostrum from which members of the government addressed the house.

The circular arrangement has two advantages. It improves the acoustical qualities of the building. Westminster's deficiencies in this respect have been the cause of almost continuous complaint since it was completed. The circular shape also allows of greater capacity, both for members and visitors.

The Geneva Model

There are interesting variants of the circular chamber. One of the largest and finest chambers of its kind was the meeting place of the League of Nation's Assembly at Geneva. Designed by the great Le Corbusier, the finest of modern French architects, it is a fine roomy chamber curved in a wide semi-circle. Wherever a delegate was seated, he could be heard with ease. There was ample room for a considerable number. When packed to capacity, the chamber accomodated 2,250—400 delegates, 600 pressmen, 250 diplomats and officials and 1,000 members of the general public. The House of Commons was designed at a time when press reporting was considered of no importance and public interest in the debates was limited

It has been suggested that designers of the new House of Commons might cross the Thames and study the County Hall, home of the L.C.C., London's own parliament. The Council Chamber is relatively small seating about 200 councillors. It is an octagonal room with ample space for visitors. There is a larger hall for social and other functions. Ralph Knot, the architect, found the space available for the hall was best utilised by giving it an elliptical shape.

Voting By Press-Buttons

But it is the committee rooms, offices and private rooms in the County Hall that would probably give designers the most useful ideas. They number 900 and reflect the trend of modern government. Under modern conditions Barry's building was very overstrained in this respect.

Government buildings of the Empire, offsprings of the "mother of Parliaments", may provide ideas for their parent. The New South Wales chamber, for instance, has two press-buttons in front of each member. Members simply press the "Aye" or the "No" button to vote and electrical equipment not only counts the total of votes on each side, but also records the way each representative voted. This is a drastic change from the leisurely voting lobbies of the old House of Commons and it is possible that tradition here may outweigh the saving in time and accuracy.

The New Delhi Plan

Barry gave the House of Lords a superior position. If the two houses next time are organised on a paralel basis, some such plan might be adopted as that of the New Delhi Parliament House designed by Sir Herbert Baker. Here three chambers of Indian Federal Government are ranged side by side in a semi-circular collonade. This is one of the most handsome government buildings in the world and contains many good ideas. Sir Herbert Baker may be considered the greatest living architect in this line, for he also designed the South African government building at Pretoria.

If the form of the chamber is changed, the style of Parliamentary oratory will have to change and many expressions will disappear. A speech from a rostrum requires a different technique from a speech from a bench. A circular chamber would provide no table for the dispatch box, the gangway would have less significance—it originally served to keep members apart! "The Left" and "The Right" were political expressions originating from continental multi-party assemblies housed in circular or semi-circular form. The British House of Commons was designed for two party government.

One can see many difficulties in any departure from the form of chamber used for a century during which many parliamentary traditions were established. But probably British genius for compromise which managed to seat over 600 M.P.s in a chamber designed for about 400, to range three or four parties where only two were originally considered and in many other ways adapted without fuss a building that was undoubtedly out-of-date from a purely practical point of view, will devise a chamber that gives modern conveniences and yet retains the traditional features.

Indian Air Expert Lectures To Canadian Aircraft Workers

Phiroze Nazir Demonstrates Ways Of Speeding Up Production

"The Gazette" of Montreal publishes the following interesting report:—

Phiroze Nazir, (A.F.R. Ae S. M.I Ae S) aeronautical engineer, from Bombay, India arrived by Canadian Colonial Airways plane last night from New York bringing motion picture and technicolour sides to be used in a series of lectures before aircraft industry workers on speed-up of production. He will speak on Wednesday at 7-30 p. m. at the Plateau Auditorium, in collaboration with the Director of Aircraft Production. An official party from Ottawa will attend the lecture, which is free and open to the general public.

According to Mr. Nazir, who is a guest at the Mount Royal Hotel, every country manufacturing aircraft in the world to-day have broad educational programmes and lectures of the technical or practical nature to educate aircraft workers with the view to making production methods more efficient. the United States has been exceptionally active in this direction. He pointed out that factories where small parts are being produced in the United States have recently had demonstrations of the finished aircraft in which their product is used, by having the planes flown to a nearby airport where they could inspect them and watch them fly.

"Canadian factory workers in the aircraft industry, and others interested are being given an opportunity to learn the latest information on aircraft production, performance and objectives," stated Mr. Nazir, "This will enable them to build machines with more knowledge and greater speed."

"Conquest of the Air," a motion picture belonging to the Institute of Aeronautical Science, has been provided Md. Nazir. This is a sound film covering the complete history of flight by man. It commences with man flying with rudely constructed wings right down to the latest developments in the latest bombers, fighters, and transport planes. This is the first time that the film will be shown in Canada.

In addition to the film there will be shown a number of technicolour slides of planes being manufactured in Canada to supplement the motion picture. There are other pictures showing the flight of birds of various types showing the theory of flight as applied by the birds.

Plans are now under discussion for a series of talks on the radio on the importance of aircraft production, while similar lectures are expected to be given in other centres.

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A Menace Which Is Not

THE MENACE OF HINDU IMPERIALISM. By Swami Dharma Theerthaji Maharaj. 1941.

From the historical and sociological point of view the book is a very unsound, unscientific and unsatisfactory work. When Swamis of Sects dabble in politics and historical studies and indulge in their interpretation the result is a travesty of scientific history and a tragedy of religious holiness.

The writer has evolved into a Swami from a propagandist of certain social and religious ideas. He inherits certain prejudices of his Sangha which aims at the abolition of caste and priestcraft. He uses this criterion in judging and tracing the evolution of Hindu India. This "a priori" method has resulted in creating a havoc in the collection and scrutiny of facts, in their arrangement and their interpretation. Scientific method and outlook have been sacrificed and twisted to suit the author's special prejudices.

A Distorted Picture

The book does not give history 'as it happened' and evolved but as it 'must have happened' and evolved. It is a vain attempt and has no historical value. The book is primarily an essay in interpretation and of criticism of the Indian social and religious evolution in the light of his anti-clericalism.

It is full of distortions, half-truths and falsehoods. I shall give only a few illustrations. He dubs all Brahmins as priests. This was never a fact. They have been teachers, ministers, officers also. The 'Sastrakaras' were not priests, but learned men, seers and sages. They did not possess plenty of wealth, except a few perhaps.

On page 72 he makes remarks about the national revival as a revolt against the old Indian literature. The rise of Andhras, Sunas, Guptas and later on of Vijayanagar and the Marathas disproves it. They were all champions of this very literature and culture. P. 82 is full of historical lies. It is Brahmins who opposed the Greeks, the Arabs, the Turks and Mughals—their rule and culture, and converted and assimilated a number of foreign races into the body politic of India.

Sweeping Generalisations

The Buddhist religion is considered by him as non-Aryan. This is absolutely untrue as the Buddhist religion was itself called Arya Dharma, and Mrs. Rhys Davids has completely disproved such a false assumption.

'Brahmanism extirpated Buddhism' is an unhistorical statement. It decayed because of its own inherent vices and because it produced no great men later on, who would compare favourably with the Brahmin learned men like Sankaracharya. Buddhism had no social code of its own and therefore had no inherent strength.

He indulges in a number of sweeping generalisations which have neither historical nor sociological value. His origin of the caste system is totally wrong. It is a pre-Aryan institution which is proved by a number of scholars. The theory of Brahmin-Kshattriya class war is a myth. There were a few individual conflicts. Kshattriyas did not revolt against Arya Dharma and its organisation. Both Brahmins and Kshattriyas co-operated for its preservation and promotion.

The title Brahmin Imperialism is preposterous. They never claimed a theocracy or established any temporal power like that of Popes and Khalifs, trying to rule politically the whole world as representatives of God. In India the priest was not the ruler, and the ruler was not the priest. To call Brahmins a 'nation' by themselves shows stark ignorance of politics, history and also want of common sense.

The racial interpretation of the rise of Buddhism is absurd. In the life of enemy nation, social, political, religious and economic abuses abound. There is always an attempt at reform, and sometimes a revolt and a revolution come. The history of Europe in the middle ages and till the French Revolution has to be studied to understand Indian history correctly. The writer has no scientific knowledge of either history or sociology.

The book is useless.

S. V. P.

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

URDU BOOKS

MUHAMMAD RASULULLAH KI ZINDAGI KE HALAT. By Maqbul Ahmad Seoharvi, can be had from Islami Kitab Ghar, Sehara, Dist. Bijnor, U. P. Crown 8 vo, Pp. 160 Thick cardboard Price not mentioned.

Maulavi Maqbul Ahmad Seoharvi writes a short biography of the Prophet of Islam in a new style and in a language which is as easy as it is concise. The style is indeed very appealing. The book is primarily meant for Muslim children, but non-Muslims can also peruse it with advantage. It contains more than a dozen illustrations and one very beautiful map of Arabia. List of contents would have made the book even more useful. Maulavi Abdul Haq writes a foreword for the book We commend the book to the children as well as to their parents.

BAQIAT-E-BIJNAURI. Being a collection of four articles, letters and poems by the late Mr. Abdur Rahman Bijnori, the compiler of Hamidia edition of Ghalib's poetical works. Can he had from Maktaba-e-Jamea, Qaraul Bagh, Delhi Crown 8vo. Pp. 8+242 Printed from types Cloth bound. Price Rs. 2-8.

There are the articles, letters and poems by one who once boldly declared in his foreword to Ghalib's poetical works in Urdu that India had produced two inspired books—the Vedas and the Diwan-e-Ghalib. Letters are written in the old style but they are extremely refreshing and instructive since they were written from European countries which the writer was visiting. The poems also strike a new note inasmuch as they are free from all the conventional forms of Urdu poetry Of the articles, the one dealing with Gitanjali has a special significance of its own, to-day for it was written in England soon after Tagore was awarded the Nobel Prize. and the whole of that country had became mad after the Indian Poet. This is the first appreciation of that immortal book which appeared in Urdu. The book contains a portrait of the late author of this work. "B".

For Business Students

MODERN BUSINESS METHODS By J. C. Bahl, B.A., M. Com. & E. R. Dhongde, Publishers:— The New Book Co., Bombay.

This book is an elementary treatise on the subject of Modern Business Methods and gives an outline idea of Office Organisation in its various aspects in a more or less elementary form. The book is dotted throughout with forms and illustrations. It is a book for use in schools which wish to give a commercial bias to students between the Fourth and Seventh Standards as well as for elementary study elsewhere. The language is simple and easy and the authors have tried to cover an all-embracing subject within the short compass of about 250 pages.

S. R. D.

GREAT BOOKS IN BRIEF

THE PARDONER'S TALE

"From The Canterbury Tales"

By GEOFFREY CHAUCER

Many years ago in a little village in Italy three revelers sat in a tavern emptying their glasses in swift succession. Presently their jollity was interrupted by a funeral procession that progressed with dignity down the roadway. Calling his lackey, one of the revelers cried, "Go, knave learn who is the corpse and when he died!"

Running after the procession, the boy learned that the corpse was a friend of the three revelers who had only that day met his untimely death while carousing too merrily.

"We will search for this thief called Death," cried the first reveler, "we will confront him and demand revenge in the name of our friend"

Girding their swords with inebriated dignity, the revealers marched down the roadway toward the open country. As they swaggered along their indignation increased that Death should thus sneak upon their friend. Indeed they would reap a fitting vengeance. Thus they talked in a voluble flow of words. Presently they saw a figure in the distance An old, old man, walking with halting manner, approached them.

"Stop, old man!" cried the second reveler. "Who are you to ignore three gentlemen on their journey? Speak civilly to us!"

The old man replied courteously to them, without removing the scarf which kept the cold from his white head. He asked them quite properly where they were going with so much spirit. With a show of bravado they related the story of the untimely death of their friend and explained that they now sought to corner Death in his den. With humble hesitation, as befitted his station in life, the old man mentioned that he knew where Death resided.

"Tell us, tell us this minute!" They commanded with one voice, "Do not stand there like a silent fool!"

"Continue on this road for two miles farther. You will then see a spreading oak tree. Death resides under the tree," said the aged traveller.

"Likely story!"..."We will see!"... "If you have lied to us we will catch you within the hour!" Thus they thanked him for his pains.

When they had travelled the road and had reached the spreading tree, they first saw nothing. The lying old fool had deceived them, they would start after him. But at that insant their eyes started with greedy surprise. At the foot of the tree was a pile of gold. Bushels of gold.

Every thought of their revenge flew from their minds. Other thoughts possessed them. Gold. Piles of florins. How could they prevent the owner from learning that they had found his money? How came it there? How could they get it safely away and hidden wnthout being seen?

The first reveler spoke. "If we try to take this gold away by day-light we will be accosted and called thieves Let us draw for places and one of us return to the village for food and wine. The other two will guard the gold which we will cover from the eyes of the passersby. After we have eaten our supper we can divide the gold into three parts and can convey it safely to our homes."

Thus it was agreed.

Drawing for places, the youngest set out toward the village for food and wine. While the other two covered the gold from curious eyes and sat down to wait for food and darkness.

But no sooner was the youngest reveler on his path back to the village than a new thought entered his head. Why should the gold be divided into three parts? He could well use it all. A little plan would easily dispose of his two companions; an apothecary with an itching palm would prepare him a poison for the wine bottles. The rest would only be a matter of time. Thus he carried ut his scheme.

After purchasing ample food and wine, he approached an apothecary shop and entered. Going into the dark recesses of the back, he whispered that he had need to kill a great number of stray cats and dogs. With a glitter his piece of gold fell on to the table. Within a short time, the gold piece and a little vial exchanged masters. The youngest reveler shouldered his bundles and set out on his return journey, well satisfied with hims

But the two revelers under the tree had not been idle while they waited. No sooner was their friend out of sight than the first reveler looked at his friend and inquired. "See you any reason why we should divide this gold into three parts? It would be better to cut it in half. You and I would then have more for ourselves."

His companion nodded, something of the kind had already crossed his mind.

"When our good friend returns from the village with the food and wine, let me dispatch him with a well placed stab of my dagger."

So it was agreed.

When he came again into the sight of his two waiting friends, the youngest reveler hought of the poisoned wine and he grew impatient for the time that the gold would all be his. The two waiting revelers restrained themselves from too hasty action, as the murderer hid his dagger under his arm.

When the youngest reveler hailed them and dropped his bundles at their feet, they spoke agreeably, while they waited for

(Continued On Page 30)

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OUR SHORT STORY

WOMEN WITHOUT NAMES

By R. P. ACHARYA

Towards evening Kamatipura gave a yawn and woke up from its slumber. Its dull and deserted streets began to fill up and by midnight Kamatipura was fully awake and alert. There was a light in every room and balcony under whose pitiless glare, gathered small groups of over-powdered women, hair streaming down or decked with flowers, sometimes in various stages of semi-nudity, to enhance their dusky charms.

The pavement rooms of the ill-constructed houses look like the smallest imaginable cages. Groups of girls are squatting on the bare floors of their rooms. A 'pan'-stained spitoon is in the centre of the group and behind is hanging a chaddhar or a few sarees pinned together discreetly, shutting away from view the wooden hire-purchase bed behind. A toothless old hag is sitting near the threshold. The girls seem to be on the best of terms with her. They call her mother. She is their spiritual mother and shares their lives—and also their earnings. She has become respectable and old and hidious. The room is hired by the old woman, and the cheap bed, mattress and the pillow.

There is unusual activity on the top-floor of a building. The doors and windows are closed from within and a dull glow of light emanates from the dusty ventilator. Voices are heard within, sometimes raised in anger and harsh, and at others, soft, cooing and persuasive.

A tall, willowy girl, hardly eighteen, is standing with her hand resting on the side of a wooden cot. Her back is to the wall and a small white stone on her nose flashes in the rays of the electric light.

A young man in dirty clothes, an old woman with a parchment face criss-crossed by a network of innumerable lines, and two or three full-busted women, complete the group.

"Be wise, Rajani", says one of the young women, "our lives are not so bad: you will get used to it."

"I was married once. But what did my husband do?—beat me, starved me and left me for another...O, I hate men, all men", exploded a second.

The young man advanced a step and said, "There are thousands like you here, Rajani. They do not complain. They are not unhappy. If you love me you will be one of us", he pleaded.

Rajani answered never a word. She stood near the cot, pale immobile, with a look of haunted misery in her eyes.

"Old woman, send me back to my house. O send me back. My father loves me. He will reward you," she moaned.

"Reward!", the young man laughed a sardonic laugh, and took a step as though to caress her hair.

Rajani instinctively shrank back.

"Old woman, let me go. Please let me go—you are like my mother you are so old. Have you no pity for me..... I will die, but I will not lead your life.

In a last appeal Rajani made a sudden move and laid her head at the feet of the old woman with the parchment face and the criss-cross lines. The woman moved back leaving that proud head on the cold hard ground.

"What will I do now?", thought Rajani. She had come to the end of her resources. She could hold out no longer..... only a miracle could save her, but miracles never happened outside books.

Three-thirty in the morning—a late hour even for Kamatipura. The stragglers had slouched home one by one and the lights in the rooms and balconies died away. Exhausted by the singing and the laughter, the women were counting their night's gains before turning in to lay their tired heads on their pillows.

In the dim gas-light a solitary policeman moved like a shadow, his baton thumping the ground at rhythmic intervals.

The utter stillness of the near-dawn hour was abrutly broken by the shrill cries of a woman's voice. Shriek followed shriek from the top-floor of a house as though a woman was in mortal agony.

A window banged-to and there was silence again.

What was the unearthly shriek that rent the midnight silence? It broke into the drowsy, semi sleep consciousness of the policeman on patrol. He gave an instinctive start and turned round in the direction of the sound. The next moment he was racing towards the building and feeling his way up the rickety stairs. Silence and darkness...only the sonorous breathing of men and women, floating about in the dark, like a horrible unholy presence. He fumbled in his pocket for matches. Curse it! He was always telling his old woman to put a match-box in his pocket, and as usual she had forgotten. An affectionate smile lighted up his features as he remembered. The old girl did not like the smell of tobacco. Perhaps it was her way of breaking his habit.

Feeling his way with hands and feet, the policeman reached the top-floor of the building. There was no light and no sound. Tat, tat, tat, he knocked at the most likely door. He banged the handle and hammered at it with his baton. Was nobody inside? It looked like the house of the dead.

He heard the sound of a creaking cot and the fumbling for matches. The light went out making the darkness look darker. Ambling, heavy footsteps were heard shuffling along. The door was opened and an old and sleepy voice shouted at him, "We have closed for the night; go away; don't disturb us."

"Switch on the lights," rapped the policeman pushing his way past the speaker.

"There are no lights here: go away," repeated the sullen voice.

The policeman stretched his hand and unceremoniously shook the owner by the throat. "Switch on the lights, I tell you, I will have you all sent up to the lock-up."

A button in the wall was pressed and the room was flooded with light, revealing a large ugly double-cot, a chest of drawyers of the cheapest make and two or three drunken women sprawled on the ground. The entry of the policeman had disturbed them and they were blinking in an unintelligent, vacuous manner. A young man sleeping on the cot had also awakened and was watching the policeman in an excited and defiant way.

"I heard a shriek. I think it came from here," said the policeman his eyes wandering all round the room.

The room was not large and had little furniture. What there was he could see. Perhaps he had made a mistake.

"Old woman, what was the sound I heard just now? Somebody was shrieking. It looked like the sound came from here," said the policeman to the hag who had let him in.

"There was no sound here. We went to bed early", replied the hag.

"I tell you the sound came from here," persisted the policeman.

"It is your imagination, brother There was no sound here. You can search for yourself. You will find nothing here", croaked the hag, adding as an afterthought, "Perhaps it was the cats".

Strange, thought the policeman. He was sure, it was here the sounds came from. He could swear to it. But there was nothing here. Still why was the old woman shaking so? Why did the young man on the cot look excited and uneasy?

The young man looked incongrous in his surroundings. Had a certain air of smartness. Should have been handsome before loose-living coarsened his features thought the policeman inconsequently.

Suddenly his eyes lighted up. "Open that door", he said pointing to a small door behind the cot.

"It's only our kitchen. You can see it if you want," said the old woman and opened and lit it.

The policeman's face fell as he noted that there was nothing in the room, only a cot, a few cooking utensils and a charcoal-fire still burning red. He peered under the cot—nothing except bundles of mattresses.

Thinking that his imagination had played a trick on him the policeman walked away with as much dignity as he could muster, and with him vanished the miracle Rajani had prayed for.

As his footsteps died away in the distance, the drunken women sprawling on the ground woke up quite sober. The young man jumped out of the cot, galvanised into sudden action. The old woman no longer looked sleepy and sullen. Without a word they made their way into the inner room. The unconscious form of a fair, slim girl was dragged out from among the matresses under the cot.

"We won't harm you, girl, if you will do as we say", croaked the old woman when the girl revived consciousness, "your father will not accept you after you have lived with us."

"Send me home. I want to go back to my father. I will not lead your life", moaned the girl.

The young man came to her side, an evil look in his eye. "Rajani, this has gone beyond a joke. Do as this old woman tells you. Nobody wants to hurt you."

The girl remained impassive, silent for a moment. Then she turned her eyes on the man and in a voice scarcely above a whisper, said, "You evil man, you brought me in the name of love.... You have starved and tortured me in this den. You have branded and burnt me. I cannot turn, but my body hurts." Then with a burst of anguish, "O why don't you kill me," she cried.

Saying this Rajani rose a little from her bed of pain, looked at her "lover" with a look of infinite contempt and scorn and spat him full in the face.

The next day a little after sunset Rajani received the first man.

Three months have passed. Another midnight. There is singing and laughter in Kamatipura now at this hour. Now and again an aimless loafer among the thousands that flock the place, halts at a cage and exchanges a pleasantry with the girls. The pleasantry is not in the best of tastes, but Kamatipura is not fastidious. He does not always have the last word, for the girls can fling back insult and abuse. They have no morality, no modesty, no shame. Why should they? They are women without honour, women without a future, women without names.

The music of Kamatipura has a character all its own. The girls sing in chorus, any old songs that come into their heads and the more cheap Japanese beer in them, the louder is the singing. The discordant and delirious tunes are interrupted again and again, by shrieks of hard, brittle laughter.

"Fat Bania, come to me", chimed a nightingale at a passer-by. "Goanese cook, do not go away", shouted another when a well-dressed person peered through the bars.

A courtly Kashmiri girl changed the tune by shouting to a vaguely-familiar passer-by, "Come O King, you shall be made happy".

"How much," asked the man.

"Four rupees, dearest", replied the Kashmiri siren.

"Pah, for four rupees I can get a wife", he said.

"How much," she asked again. The man would give one-eight and with two annas "Baksheesh", it would come to one-ten.

The courtly Kashmiri girl forgot her professional manners for a moment and shouted at him, "Monkey-face, go to some old hag on the other side. You deserve nothing better."

He looked at her with a queer smile and exclaimed, "Four rupees! Three months ago, perhaps, when you began"

"But now . . .", he shrugged his shoulders with an expressive gesture. "You are three months too old, my pomegranate of the Punjab. I can get better girls for my price—better and fresher".

The man turned on his heel and walked away to look at other women.

With electric swiftness Rajani's mind went back to a period three months ago. The familiar faces of father, brother . . . the merry faces of the young ones at home, flashed across the canvas of her memory. Rajani! She remembered her own name as if it belonged to someone else No longer was she Rajani. She was "sweetheart", "Jani", "Ladki", "Whore"—according to the fancy of her drunken customers. She was one of them, women without names!

She stood speechless, clenching the cold-iron bars of her cage, as two rebellious tears shot out of her eyes and trekked across the cheap powder of her face, unheeded.

...They have no morality, no modesty, no shame. Why should they? They are women without honour, women without a future, women without names ... And she was now one of them!

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ART NOTES AND COMMENTS:

ART NOT IMITATION

INDIA'S APATHY TO ART—PROTECTIVE MEASURES FOR ART-TREASURE—ART EXPOSED TO UNHEALTHY INFLUENCES—NOT IN MUSEUM BUT IN LIFE—ECLECTICISM SUPPRESSES CREATIVE SPIRIT—ALL INDIA RADIO—WANTED BETTER PROGRAMMES—GUJARATI LITERARY CONFERENCE—NO VALUE OF ACADEMIC DISCUSSIONS.

By D. G. VYAS

Holland had ensured safety and security to her art-treasure before the Nazi invasion compelled her to plunge in a life and death struggle in order to defend her national integrity. But Rembrandt's "Night Watch"—a world-famous canvas, though it was lodged in a room of the thick-walled castle of Radboud at Medemblik, demanded further protection when the enemy threatened to approach its vicinity.

Lesson To India

The removal of the "Night Watch" forms a romantic episode which reveals how an art-conscious nation remembers and rescues its art at a moment when its very existence is in jeopardy. It was the third day of the battle (bombs and paratoops were being dropped indiscriminately and traffic was hampered by the movement of the troops and the refugees who were running helter-skelter to escape massacre.

Dr. Schmidt Degener, the Director of the Ryks museum at Amsterdam, responded to the S.O.S. received on the telephone and undertook to save Rembrandt's great picture. A rescue party, which immediately set out under his leadership in two cars and a big lorry, transported the picture to pre determined safer place. Aubour's journey in ordinary course extended over twelve hours in the thick of the battle.

The "Night Watch" evaded the axe of vandalism because it happened to be in Holland and not in India. Holland's love for her great artist and for art even in face of the calamity of an unprecedented nature is worthy of emulation by India. Several monuments of India which are immovable, have suffered irreparable damage, amounting, in some cases, to complete destruction, through vandalism and through unwilful iconoclasm of the ignorant people; while some of those which are movable have been flying away, without wings, to distant lands.

It will be interesting to recall, from the report of the Archaeological department of Baroda State for the year ending 31st July 1930, a passage which referred to the wood-carving art of Gujarat and which read like this. "Baroda recently lost a magnificent piece of wood-carving representing a balcony window which is said to have been sold away for Rs. 1,400 and removed to a distant land. Unless steps are taken to penalise such removals other pieces might similarly be taken away."

Unhealthy Influences

India has lost many "Night Watches", pieces of wood-carving manuscripts and other works of art, but she has rarely shed a tear over their loss. She ought to realise the values of art and do her utmost to protect it. The best safeguard for art against the menace of the traitors—the traders and profiteers—is the awakening of the keen art-consciousness of the people and not the provision of legal measures. No art will ever leave its soil if it is prized as a precious national heritage and a great life-inspiring force.

Since the disintegration of the artistic life of the people arts of India have been exposed to the influences which are foreign to their traditions and hostile to their growth. With the exceptions of the limited achievements of the revivalistic movement, the problem of Indian art in its comprehensive sense is awaiting the birth of a new movement for its solution.

Modernism is a new creed which has, in recent years, intruded upon India. Its propagation is defended by its adherents as an imperative and immediate need of the country behind the smoke screen of "modern conditions and modern requirements." Traditions should be the rational basis of the evolution of modernism in India, but the modernism of the fastidious anti-traditionalist is not an offshoot or an evolutionary growth of the art-traditions of India.

Slave-Mentality In Art

Since "import the best from the west" is the stock-in-trade of an average modernist, the creed which he vehemently preaches and persists in propagating is indiscriminate eclecticism veneered by the fascinating label of modernism. Eclecticism is a manifestation of slave-mentality in the sphere of art. It inhibits the growth of genuine art, because it suppresses but does not stimulate the creative instinct of India.

It is a curious anomaly that India views with complacency the export of her art-treasure to the West and fondly encourages the import of the Western fads and fashions in order to reconstruct her artistic life. Such an exchange of art, it should be noted, is not based on mutual understanding and actual requirements of either party. India allows on one hand, depletion of her own splendid material by exportation and tries on the other hand, to replenish her art-traditions from the imports which are uncongenial and inadoptable to them. The modernistic art, which emerges from the welter of such conflicting conditions is bound to be a procrustean conglomeration of heterogeneous and incompatible influences.

Imitativeness—A Habit

Dr. Zakir Hussain, while recently addressing the Agra University Students' Conference had said "We to-day suffer from such a lack of imagination and intuition that we can only think of imitations." The imitative instinct of India has been more active especially in the process of the so-called modernisation of arts and hence the growth of art-spurious and not art-supreme.

India has very nearly lost her sense of discrimination between art-imitative and art-creative. "Imitativeness", Dr. Zakir Hussain rightly remarked, "has so far become a habit" which India has not yet been able to outgrow in spite of her struggle for independence. Imitativeness in art is a symptom of aesthetic morbidity. It does not concede to India the creative abilities which had won for her the distinction as a great art-producing country and had exalted her to the highest eminence of art.

Stimulate Creative Spirit

One of the ideals of a truly art-conscious nation is to invest even the utilitarian architectural structures with monumentality. Taj Mahal, Ajanta and Ellora had sprung from the creative genius which was spurred into full activity by the lofty ideals of beauty and monumentality.

One of the trends of the artistic thought in India appears to be that every piece of art, which has been retained in its soil must find a cold storage in a museum. Art deposited in a museum does not serve any purpose save recording the reminiscences of the glorious past of the country or providing material to a scholar or connoisseur to hold inquest on another to publish his pedantic verdict on it in an English journal. So long as India treats her art, which presents abundant material, as merely an archaeological interest and turns, for inspiration, to the sources which are not hers, the art which she endeavours to develop will not be worthy of her past and will not bear her national impress.

India ought to take stock of her artistic situation which is full of conflicts and contradictions and ought to develop creative spirit and strength which are essential to the growth of genuine and great art like the one she had produced in the past. She must reject art which is spurious and initiative and therefore, incapable of attaining monumentality.

"Tending the Poor"

"God of Speed"

Two prize-winning panels prepared by Mr. N. A. Dere, Sculptor, for the Bikaner State Sculpture Competition.

On The Air

Following a lively controversy over the issue of the sound news, the "Bombay Samachar" came out, on September 2, with a lengthy editorial criticising the policy and programmes of the All-India Radio and especially its Bombay station. The radio-authorities ought to take immediate notice of the grievances of the artistes and the listeners ventilated by the "Bombay Samachar" and ought to overhaul the machinery of broadcasting music, talks, news etc.

The radio being an instrument of dissemination of art and culture should have high standards of music and should lay emphasis on classic music. The transmission of the recorded film-songs, some of which are often repeated by the radio and are sung by urchins in the streets, hampers but does not encourage the propagation of classical music.

Why should the radio not curtail the time allotted to film-music and devote the time thus saved to music of a higher type? Even the songs supplied by the amateurs who sing mechanically without the understanding of the classical technique do not satisfy the popular demand for classical music. Time-limits imposed upon music-transmissions should be relaxed and the musicians who have mastered their art should be invited with reasonable time at their disposal for the exposition of their art.

In order to arrange talks on the varied subjects in English and in the local languages the different sections of the Radio should look for speakers beyond those already known to them and invite those who have specialised in certain subjects or have something original or interesting to say even though they do not happen to be in the limelight.

Gujarati Literary Conference

An exhibition of the works of art by the artists of Gujarat which will be organised during the session of the Gujarati Literary Conference at Andheri will be opened on Friday October 3. It will include paintings, sculptures, etchings, wood-cuts, photographs, etc., and will also have a section devoted to rare coins, manuscripts, and specimens lent by some art-collectors. The artists of Gujarat, it is hoped, will contribute their best to the exhibition.

Another interesting feature of the conference will be a balletised version of "Jaya Somanath"—a popular novel by Mr. K. M. Munshi. The dance-drama, which will be presented at the Royal Opera House on October 6, will, it is expected, provide a sumptuous fare to the dance-loving public of Bombay.

Vital Interest Of Life

So long as the proposed Indian Academy of Arts and Letters for whose organisation a provisional committee has been recently formed is in its embryonic stage, no comment can be offered as regards the scope and programme of its activities. It should, however, be noted the academic discussions and disquisitions will not solve the crucial problem of art in India unless art is made, by practical methods, accessible and interesting to the people as a whole and is recognised by them as a vital interest of life.

Amendment To Motor Spirit Rationing Order

SIMLA, Sept. 27

By an amendment of the motor spirit rationing order, it is announced that "where the provincial rationing authority is satisfied that any person to whom ordinary or supplementary coupons have been issued, may require a supply of motor spirit for use in the performance of essenital professional, business or official duties in a place other than that in which he ordinarily resides, the provincial rationing authority may, by a certificate to validate the coupons to authorise the supply in any such other place of motor spirit to such person for use in a vehicle other than that in respect of which the coupons were issued."—A.P.

Difficult Days For Soviet

A Week Of War

By N. G. Jog

SEPTEMBER, 26.

The situation on the Russian front is grave. Kiev has at last fallen. Leningrad is being assailed by the largest force ever assembled in the history of warfare to storm a single position and in the south a new German offensive threatens to cut off Crimea from the mainland.

The situation is grave; but it has been nothing else any time during the last three months. It was grave when the German armies treacherously crashed into the Russian frontier in the early hours of June 22 and caught the Soviet Government unprepared if not napping. It was grave when within two weeks they broke the Stalin line.

It was grave when Berlin announced with a whoop of joy at the end of the third week of the campaign that the Panzer Divisions were knocking on the gates of Kiev and that the road to Moscow was clear. It was grave every time the German Commanders launched a new fierce offensive on the whole 2,000 mile front. It is grave to-day and it will remain grave until winter stabilises the situation from one end of Russia to another.

Focal Point

Will the Germans be able to anticipate General Winter by capturing Leningrad, occupying Odessa and ceremoniously marching into Moscow? On the answer to this question hangs the future of the Battle of Russia. Not more than six or seven weeks remain for the Nazis in which to achieve their long-cherished objectives. They are evidently staking everything on their latest offensive and their victory at Kiev, however belated it may be, has bucked them immensely.

Leningrad is the focal point of German strategy at present and for the first time in its history the ancient capital of Russia is face to face with a real, imminent danger. If "Beloved Peter' can hold out grimly for the next month as it has heroically done during the last, it will mark the turning point in the Russian war. One can thenceforth look to the future with buoyant optimism, even though the successful defence of Leningrad will not by itself succeed in ending the Nazi menace to Russia.

On the other hand, if von Leeb is able to crush the resistance by sheer weight of men and metal, the prospects for the future appear very bleak indeed. The Nazi High Command will lose no time in pressing the attack home on Moscow, which will thereafter be caught in a huge pincer grip. This threat is of more sinister import than the actual loss of Leningrad, howsoever grievous it may be. The approach of the Nazi legions to the capital of the U.S.S.R. will not be merely a first-class military triumph. Its political and moral reactions will be incalculable.

High Russian Morale

Japan, which is waiting all these two months like a vulture, will then lose no time in attacking Russia in the rear. How long will the Soviet, which has already lost half of its industrial resources, be in a position to wage a war on two fronts? The fall of Leningrad will, moreover, be the signal for Bulgaria to join the war

There is only one country where a Russian reverse will have no effect. That country is——Russia. Stalin, the Man of Steel, will see to that. The Soviet has unlimited territory to surrender, after making the Germans pay heavily for every inch of advance. So far every local defeat has only stiffened the resistance of the Red Army and the morale of the Russian people. The Soviet Commanders have skillfully extricated their armies from every pincer trap and kept them in being. Most of Marshal Budenny's forces are reported to have made an orderly withdrawal even from the Kiev salient, in spite of German reports to the contrary. As long as the Red Army is in being, there will be no victory for Hitler.

It is only fair to note nevertheless that the resistance on the part of Russia will be directly conditioned by the help it receives from the Allies. It is good that a wing of the R.A.F. is already operating in the Leningrad sector. But many more such wings will be necessary—and that too, speedily—to beat off the fierce Nazi attack.

Speedy Help Essential

The Beaverbrook-Harriman Mission has at long last arrived in Moscow and it may be trusted to reach brass tacks without any loss of time. But the scale of the help necessary is colossal and speed is of its very essence. Originally the Mission was intended for a long-terms arrangement, to provide supplies for next spring. The present indications, however, are that a decisive phase will have already been reached by then: The nature of that phase will be determined by the extent of supplies made available to Russia during the next few months.

If the "materiel" can reach them in good time and in good volume, the men and women of the U.S.S.R. may be confidently trusted to continue the war to a successful conclusion, whatever be the losses they may have to suffer. Winter will certainly aid the defenders but it is foolish to believe that it can save them by itself. General Winter is now reduced to the rank of a Colonel or a Major, as M. Maisky, the Soviet Ambassador to Britain, pertinently observed the other day. There ought to be no complacency on that account. Nor need there be any undue pessimism, even if Leningrad is unable to withstand the Blitzkrieg any longer.

Pressure On Bulgaria

At the moment of writing, Bulgaria occupies the centre of German attention. The last twist of the screw is said to have been already applied in order to compel King Boris' Government to join the war against Russia—or at any rate to attack Turkey. What the Nazis want is not the man-power of Bulgaria, though it will not be without use in Germany's present straits, but her strategic ports on the Black Sea and her commanding positions on the Turkish frontier.

The present pressure on King Boris gives an inkling into the Nazi plan of operations in south-eastern Russia. At present the Soviet Fleet is supreme in the Black Sea and as long as it remains so, Odessa and Crimea can indefinitely hold on. The success of the drive to Caucasus will depend to a large extent on the speedy liquidation of Soviet's Black Sea Fleet. Bulgaria is thus to serve merely as a tool to that end.

There have been reports that Italian warships are already being smuggled into the Black Sea under the Bulgarian flag. Britain has sent a note to Turkey reminding her of her obligations under the Montreux Convention under which no ships of a belligerent Power can be allowed to pass through the Straits. Bulgaria is not neutral, Greece and Yugoslavia having declared war upon that country. The reports of the passage of those warships are discounted in Ankara but the whole situation will have been drastically changed if Bulgaria is forced to join the war against Russia.

Eyes On Turkey

It seems as if Turkey will have soon to make up the choice between the Axis and the Allies. So long she has managed to stick to her neutrality and the way she has done it evokes one's admiration. Even now she may not feel directly affected by Bulgaria's entry into the war against Russia but it is bound to have indirect reactions upon her own position.

Even in Berlin, there is said to be a difference of opinion as to which policy to adopt towards Turkey. One school of thought considers that Turkey must be either cozened or coerced to do the Nazi bidding. The other, of which von Papen is the chief exponent, believes in not provoking Turkey into belligerency. If Bulgaria is occupied, Turkey can be by-passed through the Black Sea as also through the Aegean; why not then let sleeping dogs lie?—This is the argument of Papen's group.

But Turkey is not sleeping. Her rulers are wide-awake and zealously guarding their national rights and security. They will surely give the right answer in right time to the Wilhelmstrasse, though one realises the unenviable position in which they are placed to-day. On that answer will depend not merely the future of Turkey but also of the Middle East.

'DURGA-PUJA'

BY "ASHU-PACHA-SEKHAR"

It was a Sunday morning in September, eleven years back, that we, about a dozen or more, were sitting around the table in a restaurant at Lamington Road after the 'Prabhat-Pheri'. It rained very heavily towards the early parts of the morning and with the sun it all cleared off and everything around looked very charming and pleasant.

Those were the days of non-co-operation movement and the Congress had asked the general public to take out 'Prabhat-Pheri' on Sundays especially. Ours used to start from Lamington Road visiting generally the Girgaum area. We used to have invitations from all quarters to sing the immortal song 'Bande Mataram'. The first pace of our visits used to be the Congress House. The usual practice was to have our breakfast in a restaurant after the round. Anyway, we were sitting round the tables and all of a sudden. the talk cropped up as to why we could not celebrate the 'Durga-Puja' in Bombay, 'the biggest religious function of the Bengalees'. Practically, all agreed but some raised a point that when big and rich people did not dare and could not perform the 'Puja' in the past, would it be possible for us to venture upon it. After all, it is not only a huge expensive affair but there were other obstacles in the way.

The Resolve

However, we resolved to perform the 'Durga-Puja' and all agreed to work hard and give the best possible support. To ensure this all those who were present, promised their own contributions. As the time left was rather too short, we again met together in the evening and discussed the whole affair again. After this we approached the richest and one of the oldest Bengalees of the locality for guidance and support, and we met with a set-back. He advised us that in the past he himself and many other rich colleagues of his had tried their best but the scheme never materialised. So, in his opinion, it would be a mad game for us which was bound to end in failure. We on our part, assured him that we had already collected some amount and were sanguine of a good support from all Bengalees. As it had already gone into our heads to perform the 'Durga-Puja,' so we called a meeting of all Bengalees of Bombay, the practice which still exists, and had the work of collection and other things distributed amongst those present. The response was splendid and we are proud to say that though only fifteen days were left we made a decent collection of sixteen hundred rupees.

The Preparation

A man was sent to Benares to bring a ready-made image of 'Durga'. In the meantime, we arranged with the Hindustan Insurance authorities to let us have their spacious compound at Sleater Road to perform the 'Durga-Puja' which they gave most willingly and still the Bengalees of Bombay perform the 'Puja' every year in the same compound. This is how the Bengalees of Bombay, for the first time, performed the 'Durga-Puja' with great eclat and success. All was done according to the religious custom and a couple of priests were called out all the way from Benares. The usual theatrical performances by workers themselves were held for three nights and for one night, a social dinner. All the Bengalees, not only contributed, but also came and do still come from all corners of the city to worship and enjoy. The general public have little opportunity to realise actually what 'Durga-Puja' means to the Bengalees. In Bengal, schools, colleges and courts generally remain closed for more than a month and the Banks for four days which, we think, has no parallel in any other part of India.

This is the only occasion that we, Bengalees, in Bombay, have an opportunity of meeting together at one place with one view, unanimous in all respects, to perform the 'Puja' worth our name.

This is the occasion when the bitterest of enemies will embrace each other forgetting the past for a better future.

This is the occasion on which we Bengalees offer our prayers to "Ma-Durga" to free us from the boundage of slavery and to give us strength and vision to do the right thing. "Bande Mataram".

Pathare Prabhu Nursing Association

The volunteers of the Pathare Prabhu Nursing Association will go round for Annual Collection of Funds, for this Institution, which completed its Silver Jubilee last year and has been doing the splendid humanitarian work and rendering medical first aid and service to the suffering poor. It is hoped the philanthropic and charitably disposed will respond to the call of the poor on the Dusserah day, and contribute generously.

SHILLONG.—At a meeting of the Muslim Students' Federation, it was decided to hold the annual conference of the Federation during November.

On Leningrad Front

GERMAN ARMIES ROUTED

Comrades!

How British And Russian Airmen Co-operate To Bring Down Nazis

MOSCOW, Sept. 27.

The correspondent of the "Red Star" describes a scene when two German bombers were reported appoaching from the west.

"Very good", the British Commander calmly replies and orders an officer on duty to send out fighters to intercept.

Meanwhile reports of the appearance of German aircraft come in from other observation posts and thirty seconds later another group of British planes take off. On their left fly a group of Soviet fighters who are the first to encounter the enemy and engage him. A moment later, British fighters also espy Nazi bombers and attack them vigorously.

NAZIS TURN TAIL

The correspondent adds that the Germans unable to withstand the assault turn tail. A quarter of an hour later the Commander of the British group is informed that the British fighters shot down two bombers while Soviet headquarters learn that three were brought down by Soviet pilots.

The correspondent recalls that as stated in yesterday's midday Soviet communique British and Soviet airmen operating together destroyed on this sector of the front in a few days twenty-six German aircraft, seven of which were accounted for by the British. —Reuter.

British Pilots In Russia

MOSCOW, Sept. 27.

Busily poring over maps and charts, British pilots of the R.A.F. wing in Russia are learning as quickly as possible the geographical conditions and fighting possibilities of the region they are defending together with Soviet airmen.

A special correspondent of the Soviet army newspaper 'Red Star' relates to-day (Saturday) how British pilots who are happy and well are taking very seriously the question of studying the territory unknown to them. On one side of an aerodrome stand Hurricanes, dispersed and camouflaged, while on the other are Soviet 'Split Second' fighters. The British and Russian pilots exchange friendly visits and when the "alert" sounds groups of Soviet and British fighters race away together.—Reuter.

BRITAIN HAS FRIENDS IN SPAIN

Sir Samuel Hoare Says Position Has Vastly Improved

LONDON, Sept. 27.

Sir Samuel Hoare, British Ambassador in Spain, who arrived in England by air from Lisbon today stated:

"I do not want to be optimistic or complacent but seeing as I do from a distant angle I think the position is immeasurably better than when I reached Spain fifteen months ago. I think that is realised in the Spanish peninsula. It looks to me as though we are starting a new chapter. We have a lot more friends in Spain than anybody thinks". At Lisbon Sir Samuel Hoare met Lord Halifax, the British Ambassador in Washington who is returning to the United States.—Reuter.

WALKING INTO HITLER'S PARLOUR!

VICHY, Sept. 27.

King Boris of Bulgaria is proceeding to Hitler's headquarters, according to an Ankara report received 'via' Budapest. The report adds that Turkish Political circles expect that Bulgarian-Russian relations will be severed shortly.—Reuter.

'Red' Forces Reoccupy Towns And Villages

NAZI PARACHUTISTS APPEAR ON THE SCENE

Rain Falls In Ukraine; Likely To Affect Fighting

The latest despatches indicates that no special changes have resulted from the recent fighting on the Leningrad front.

Russian troops have won local gains of territory in some sectors on this front but the essential features remain the destruction of as much German material as possible and the killing of as many Germans as possible.

In these encounters the Hamburg Regiment and the Twentieth German Infantry Division have been routed and much material captured.

3 Battalions Routed

MOSCOW, Sept. 27.

A determined effort by picked German troops reinforced by a special "SS" division to break through the Russian lines in the neighbourhood of Straya Russa, just south of Lake Ilmen have been stopped by the Russian forces there, writes Reuter's Resident Correspondent in Moscow.

After no mention had been made of this sector for several weeks, fighting was recently resumed reaching its peak a few days ago. But the Germans have had no permanent success. They captured an important town described as "L" but persistent Russian counter-attacks drove them out again. In two days' fighting here about 1,500 Germans were killed. One battalion of the German Thirtieth Infantry Division and two battalions of the "SS" division were routed.

Heavy Nazi Losses

The following is the text of the Soviet midday communique, broadcast by the Moscow radio, at 11-00 (G.M.T.):—

"During the night of September 26, our troops continued fighting along the whole front."

The Soviet midday communique announces, in a supplement, that 4,000 Germans were killed near the approaches to Leningrad, during the last few days. Sixty-six aircraft were brought down and 3[illegible] tanks, 30 guns, 30 machine-guns 20 trench-mortars and 100 lorries were destroyed.

NAZIS REPULSED

The supplement to Moscow communique continues: "On 25th September, the Germans attacking in one sector of the front were repulsed losing 200 men killed. on 24th, our Air Force in one sector of the Western Front destroyed in an air combat and on the ground, 30 enemy planes, 65 tanks 220 lorries and a fuel dump.

In three day's fighting units of Comrade Krimenko operating along the North-Western Sector of the front annihilated the first battalion of the Sixth Infantry Regiment, the Second Battalion of the Third SS. Regiment and several other enemy infantry companies. About 1,500 officers and men were killed, four tanks destroyed and several anti-tank gun captured."

Strenuous fighting continues all along the Russian frontier, it is learned in authoritative circles in London to-day (Saturday). There are, however, no details of the battle at any given point. The Russians still hold part at least of the island of Oesel.

The attack on the Crimea continues and although various accounts refer to the use of parachutists by the Germans, there is no confirmation of this in London.

Rain has fallen in the Ukraine. It does not normally fall so far south so early in the year, and it is possible that it will have an effect on fighting in this region.

Villages Reoccupied

Russian successes around Leningrad with the infliction of severe losses on the Germans and the Finns were recounted in a broadcast from Leningrad:

"The unit of the famous Col. Bondarev fighting, in co-operation with artillery, with great courage and success, killed at least 2,000 German soldiers, broke through

(Earlier Reports From Russia Appear On Page 16)

enemy lines and pursued the retreating enemy, reoccupying several villages. The unit of the Commander Krilenko in the first day of fierce fighting, killed 500 Germans, and captured large transport column. On the Finnish side the fighting raged for two days, at the end of which the Finns had lost 600 men and great number of guns."

Nazi Parachute Operations

NEW YORK.—Large-scale parachute operations were attempted by the Germans in the third day of the Crimea battle for Eupatoria to Theodosia after the Germans failed to force a passage at the Perekop Isthmus, says a Berne dispatch to the "New York Times."

A Russian announcement, early Saturday, said that parachutists were successfully prevented from doing any further damage.

Russian artillery is said to be mercilessly hammering the German communication lines and Russian naval aircraft from Crimea bases, reported to be seeking German troop transports, "met with considerable success" details of which, for military reasons, cannot be divulged."

FINNS CUT LINE TO MURMANSK

Finnish troops claim to have

(Continued on Page 12)

Japanese To Leave Europe!

LONDON, Sept. 27.

A report is current here that all Japanese nationals except those with diplomatic status will be withdrawn from all parts of Europe next month. They will assemble in Lisbon whence Japanese ships will take them home early in November, adds the report.—Reuter.

EVACUATION OF JAPANESE

TOKYO, Sept. 26.

Japan is negotiating about the possibility of sending a ship to America to evacuate her nationals, said Mr. Koh Ishii, Deputy Spokesman of the Japanese Information Board at a Press Conference this Friday morning.

He added that the negotiations were not the result of any new developments in Japanese-American relations.—Reuter.

N. Y. K. LINER "HIE MARU" AND JAPANESE EVACUEES

TOKYO. Sept. 27.

The Japanese Foreign office announced to-day (Saturday) that the Nippon Yusen Kaisha liner, "Hie Maru" 11,621 tons sailed from Kobe last Monday, to bring back 300 Japanese evacuees from India, the Near East and East Africa. The vessel is due to arrive in Bombay on October 10, at Bandar Shahpur, on the Persian Gulf, on October 12, and Mombasa on October 21.

She will return to Kobe on November 15, after calling again at Bombay on October 30. The Japanese evacuees will include 180 from India 60 from the Near East and over 30 from East Africa. The British evacuees ship "Anhui" with 361 British subjects from Japan on board left Yokohama, last night, for Hongkong and Singapore.

The "Anhui" was delayed outside Yokohama, while the custom inspector completed the investigation of a case of suspected smuggling.—Reuter.

"JAPAN TIMES" URGES DUFF COOPER'S RECALL

TOKIO, Sept. 27.

The "Japan Times", which often speaks for the Foreign Office, today demands the recall of Mr. Duff Cooper from the Far East. The newspaper says that the British Government will be well advised if it curtails Mr. Duff Cooper's utterances.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

DICTATORS EXCHANGE GREETINGS

BERLIN, Sept. 27.

Hitler, Mussolini and the Japanese Prime Minister, Prince Konoye, have exchanged telegrams on the first anniversary of the signing of the Tri-partite Pact, says the Official News Agency.—Reuter.

WAVELL'S PLAN TO FOIL NAZIS

Expeditionary Force To Caucasus

Anglo-German Race For South Russian Oil Fields

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 27.

General Wavell, British Commander-in-Chief in India, is organising a strong expeditionary force for service in the Caucasus, according to the Istanbul correspondent of the Swedish newspaper "Social Demokraten".

The correspondent states that troops and supplies are being constantly landed at Bandar Shapur at the head of the Persian Gulf and are leaving rapidly for the north by Trans Iran Railway.

Military equipment is said to include armoured vehicles and aircraft supplies from the Khyber Pass.

Troops and material are also being sent from Syria and Iraq says the correspondent who adds that General Wavell is shortly expected at Tiflis where consultations between high British and Soviet officers are already proceeding.

The correspondent concludes "Turkish military circles anticipate a race for the south Russian oil fields between General Wavell and Marshal von Runstedt's forces with neither side sparing any effort in preparing for a vast fight for oil."—Reuter.

TEHERAN REPORTS UNCONFIRMED

Some Form Of Jt. Action In Cucasus Likely

LONDON, Sept. 27.

There is no confirmation in authoritative circles in London of Teheran reports that General Wavell, Commander-in-Chief in India, is on his way to Iran to confer with General Novikov with a view to joint Anglo-Russian Defence measures in the Caucasus, states Reuter's Diplomatic Correspondent. It must be obvious, however, that some form of joint action is well within the bounds of possibility.

The railway which the ex-Shah conveniently built is of English gauge, and with the Persian Gulf ports in British hands no supreme difficulty would be experienced in maintaining a strong British force, north of Tabriz.—Reuter.

Wavell For Teheran

It is pointed out in London today that General Wavell intended to call at Teheran on his way back from London to India. While in Teheran he would naturally discuss with the local Russian Commander any measures of joint defence which might be necessary.—Reuter.

BARON NEURATH RELIEVED OF DUTIES

BERLIN, Sept. 27.

Baron Von Neurath has been relieved of his duties as protector of Bohemia and Moravia at his own request.—Reuter.

INDIA'S DEFENCE LOANS

SIMLA, Sept. 27.

From the 1st April during the current financial year and till the third week of September defence loans have been contributed to the extent of Rs. 34.06 crores.

Interest-free loans during this period have amounted to Rs. 20.00,000 while defence savings certificates are valued at Rs. 1½ crores.

The total till the third week of September has amounted to Rs. 35.56 crores the amount being about Rs. 75 crores for the year on the average This amount includes Rs. 5½ crores collected by conversion.

The authorities however, expect the total defence loan at Rs. 100 crores by the end of the current financial year excluding the amount collected till the end of last March.—United Press.

VICHY'S NEW "LABOUR CHARTER"

Nazis Striving For Franco-German Co-operation

VICHY, Sept. 27.

The Cabinet met this morning under the presidency of Marshal Petain, says the Vichy "News Agency". The agenda included the text of a new "Labour Charter" which will be published shortly, measures for expediting food supplies to the north and east, and clothing of the prisoners of war.

M. Bouthiller, Minister of National Economy, gave an account of his visit to Havre and the bombed Normandy coast. M. Benoist-Mechin who had just arrived from Paris was also present. He is expected to make a statement to the press to-night during which, according to the news agency, he will "review the general facts of the problem of Franco-German relations."

CO-OPERATION PLAN!

What M. Benoist-Mechin who is the Private Secretary to the Deputy Prime Minister Admiral Darlan may say is given in the following telegram from Zurich: "It is reported here that the Germans profiting by their success in the Ukraine are again urging Vichy to accept military co-operation plans. The Vichy correspondent of "Gazette de lausanne" says that German delegate Rahn accompanied M. Benoist-Mechin to Vichy where both were received by Admiral Darlan. They are due to return to Paris immediately, to meet Herr Abetz, Hitler's Ambassador. According to the Vichy correspondent of "La Suisse," "the turn taken in the Russian operations is permitting the Reich again to devote attention to Franco-German relations."—Reuter.

BREAD TO BE RATIONED IN ITALY

"Crop Not Sufficient To Cover Needs Of Population"

ROME, Sept. 27.

Bread will be rationed in Italy was the announcement made following a meeting of the Italian Cabinet this Morning (Saturday) under the presidency of Mussolini. Mussolini stated that wheat crop this year had reached the figure of 71-1/2 million quintals, namely 500,000 quintals more than last year. But the crop was not sufficient to cover the needs of the Italian population and of occupied territories. Each person's ration is to be 200 grammes per day. A supplementary ration of 100 grammes a day will be allowed to workers in general and a further supplementary 100 grammes for work people engaged in particularly arduous labour.—Reuter.

Nazi Hand Over Blankets' Decree!

LONDON, Sept. 27.

The Nazi Commissioner in Norway, Herr Terboven, has issued a decree that blankets must be handed to military authorities, presumably for the German armies in Russia. Anyone who disobeys says the decree, will get three years' hard labour or a fine of 100,000 crowns.—Reuter.

"LIBERTY FLEET" DAY

SHIPS & MORE SHIPS, TO BE AMERICA'S SLOGAN!

14 New Ships Launched: Roosevelt's Ambition To Build A Ship A Day, And Then Two: Ensuring, World's Freedom By Crushing 'Hitler And Other Aggressors'

WASHINGTON, September 27.

SHIPS, SHIPS AND MORE SHIPS WERE CALLED FOR BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, IN AN ADDRESS TO-DAY (SATURDAY) ON THE OCCASION OF THE 'LIBERTY FLEET" DAY, WHEN 14 NEW SHIPS WERE LAUNCHED IN AMERICAN SHIPYARDS THROUGHOUT THE STATES—THE GREATEST NUMBER EVER LAUNCHED ON A SINGLE DAY

The address stated: "While we are proud of what we are doing, this is certainly no time to be content. We must build more cargo ships, still more cargo ships, and must speed the programme until we achieve a launching each day and then two ships daily. Our shipbuilding programme not only of the Maritime Commission but of the navy is one of our answers to aggressors who would strike at our liberty. The shipworkers of America are doing a great job. With every new ship they are striking a telling blow at the menace to our nation and the liberty of the Free peoples of the world.

"They have struck 14 such blows to-day. They have caught the true spirit with which all this nation must be imbued if Hitler and other aggressors of his like are to be prevented crushing us. We propose these ships shall sail the seas as they are intended to We propose to the best of our ability to protect them from torpedo. shell or bomb."—Reuter.

"SURPRISE" LAUNCHED

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.

"The Liberty Fleet" began today (Saturday) with the launching at sunrise of a motorship christened "Surprise" at the Sun Ship-building Yard at Chester (Pennsylvania). this ship is a vessel of 8800 tons.

NEW LEASE AND LEND APPROPRIATION

Position Of Britain In Matter Of Repayment

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.

Mr. Dean Acheson, Assistant Secretary of State, told the House of Representatives Committee which is considering the new Lease-and-Lend Appropriation that the "basis of discussions" with Britain regarding conditions for repayment of the Lease and Lend supplies have reached a point where Britain could be asked how she felt about them, but he did not mention what the terms were.

Mr. Acheson also told the Committee that Lease-and-Lend agreements have been concluded with several Latin American Governments. Although he gave no names, it is believed that they are Hati, Paraguay and the Dominican Republic.—Reuter.

DEPOSITS OF OCCUPIED COUNTRIES IN U. S. BANKS

N. Y. Supreme Court's Ruling

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.

The New York State Supreme Court has ruled that there is no need for New York banks to recognise the claims by Nazi heads of occupied countries for deposits placed in New York by firms in those countries. The ruling was given in the case of the Royal Leather Company of the Netherlands. Hans Adler and Max Weil managers of the company sought to withdraw 450,000 dollars which was deposited before the invasion of Holland but the banks refused to make the payment, stating that they had been notified by letter from the headquarters of the firm at Oisterwijk that the powers of the managers had been revoked —Reuter.

HITCH IN TRADE NEGOTIATIONS?

Mysterious Changes In Plans Of Von Papen And Clodius

ANKARA, Sept. 27.

Herr von Papen, the German Ambassador in Turkey, has decided to interrupt his holiday at Istanbul and return to Ankara, on Monday, state circles in close touch with the Axis. A report from the same circles adds that von Papen had requested an interview with President Ineunu, but there is no confirmation of this. Simultaneously Dr. Clodius, Hitler's ace trade "Negotiator", hinted that he would not be leaving for Athens in the middle of next week, as planned, but would be remaining in Ankara.

Naturally these reports of changes in plans of two leading Nazi figures have aroused comment, some suggesting that von Papen will hand the President a letter from Hitler. Others think that his return may be due to some hitch in the trade negotiations with Turkey necessitating his presence and Dr. Clodius' at Ankara.—Reuter.

Turkish Ambassador To Rome In Ankara

ANKARA, Sept. 27.

The Turkish Ambassador to Rome has arrived at Ankara for consultation. His visit excited greatest interests in diplomatic circles. There have been persistent reports recently of growing unrest in Italy, and the Fascists are becoming increasingly unpopular. Travellers state that the food situation is the poorest, and the mass of the people are most resentful that Sgr. Mussolini has Germanised the country. The Germans who are running the country do not improve matters by their overbearing and contemptuous manner which they adopt towards the Italians.—Reuter.

NAZI RAIDER "TAMESIS" SUNK

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.

It is believed here that the German raider "Tamesis" which torpedoed and sank the Egyptian steamer "Zamzam" has itself been sunk, although the British navy has not confirmed this.

Replying to a request by the State Department the German Foreign Office stated that it had no information about the "Tamesis" which has two wounded American survivors from "Zamzam" aboard.—Reuter.

20 "COMMUNISTS" SHOT

BERLIN, Sept. 27.

Twenty well-known "Communists" held as hostages were shot yesterday (Friday), according to an announcement by the military commander of Belgium and Northern France, states a Brussels dispatch to the official German news agency. On Tuesday, the message adds, explosive material was stolen by 'Communists' from a dump in Northern France. It is alleged that near this spot on Wednesday night and during the next day, attempts were made to blow up French trains and a German troop transport.—Reuter.

Aney And Kunzru Meet Mahatma

Political Situation And Indo-Burma Pact Discussed

WARDHA, Sept. 27.

Mr. M. S. Aney, Member-Designate of H. E. the Viceroy's Executive Council, arrived here this morning and had a two hours' talk with Gandhiji this afternoon. The Indo-Burma Immigration Agreement and the general political situation were prominently discussed.

Interviewed by the Press, Mr. Aney said that since the Indo-Burma Pact had been signed by both Governments, ways and means would have to be explored to see how it could be modified.

It is not yet definite when Mr. Aney takes charge of his new post. He is leaving for Yeotmal tomorrow.

BURMA PACT TO BE MODIFIED?

The Hon. Pandit Hirdaynath Kunzru and Mr. P. Kodanda Rao, of the Servants of India Society, had long discussions with Gandhiji yesterday. Pandit Kunzru left for Amraoti this morning.

Pandit Kunzru, interviewed by the "United Press" said he had a long discussion on the political situation generally and the Indo-Burma Immigration Pact particularly. Asked if he would propose certain amendments in the next sitting of the Council of State, he said that Government would have to modify the Pact to certain extent in view of the strong opposition and condemnation from all sides.

He added that probably the Pact would be discussed in the Standing Emigration Committee along with the Ceylon Agreement, of which he was a member.—United Press.

Leaders To Meet Mahatma Next Month?

WARDHA, Sept. 27.

It is understood that while there is no possibility of the Congress Working Committee meeting next month, it is probable that prominent leaders will meet Mahatma Gandhi, during the next month, informally, and have a discussion of the present political situation with special reference to the Satyagraha movement.—A. P.

Huq Returns To Calcutta

CALCUTTA, Sept. 27.

The Hon. Mr. Fazlul Huq, Chief Minister, returned to Calcutta today after interviewing the Viceroy at Simla.

It is understood that Mr. Huq will proceed to Darjeeling shortly to meet the Governor.—United Press.

21 Nazi Planes Destroyed

LONDON, Sept. 27.

It is learned in London that 21 German fighters were destroyed in the R.A.F.'s offensive operations over Northern France to-day. Fourteen British fighters were lost but three pilots are safe.—Reuter.

R. A. F. DEFIES BAD WEATHER

Objectives In Western Germany Bombed

LONDON, Sept. 27.

"Though unfavourable weather continued to hamper operations, aircraft of the Bombay Command attacked objectives at Cologne, and elsewhere, in Western Germany last night," states an Air Ministry 'communique' to-day.

"The docks at Calais and Dunkirk were also bombed. One of our aircraft is missing.—Reuter.

TRIPOLI & BENGHAZI BOMBED

CAIRO, Sept. 27.

To-day's R.A.F. Middle East 'communique' says that Tripoli and Benghazi were raided by R.A.F. bombers on Wednesday and Thursday night. Considerable damage was done at Tripoli and at Benghazi shipping and harbour installations were attacked.

"LIBYA:—Tobruk—In the western sector, yesterday our artillery effectively engaged an enemy working party. During the night, our patrolling activity continued," states a Cairo 'communique' today. "In the frontier area, there is nothing of importance."

"BOMB BERLIN" MAN DEFEATED

Govt. Candidate Wins In British By-Election

LONDON, Sept. 27.

The Government have held the Wrekin Constituency. The result of the polling in the By-election, announced to-day, was:

Mr. Arthur Colegate (National Conservative) 9,946 votes,

Mr. Noel Pembertons-Billing (Independent), The "Bomb Berlin" candidate, 7,121 votes,

Mr. A. P. Kennedy (Independent) 1,638 votes.

Conservative majority was of 2825. There is therefore no change and Mr. Kennedy forfeited his deposit. The vacancy arose through the death, last year, of Col. Baldwin Webb, drowned when "the City of Benares" was sunk by enemy action.—Reuter.

ONE ANNA A WORD

Rates Of Press Messages To Empire Countries

SIMLA, Sept. 27.

A Press 'communique' says with effect from the 1st October, 1941, the rate for Press telegrams sent from India to the following countries will be reduced from two annas to one anna per word:—Aden, Australia, Borneo (North British), British East Africa, Canada, Gibraltar, Great Britain, Northern Ireland, Hongkong, Eire, Labuan, Malay Peninsula, Malta, Mauritius, New Zealand, Palestine, Northern and Southern Rhodesia, Straits Settlements, Tanganiyka territory, and Union of South Africa.—A. P.

ON LENINGRAD FRONT

(Continued from Page 11)

taken Kandalaksha at the head of Kandalaksha Bay, in the White Sea, some 135 miles due south of Murmansk, according to reports quoted by the Helsinki correspondent of the Stockholm "Allehanda." The correspondent adds that by thus reaching the White Sea, the Finns have definitely cut the line to the Soviet Arctic port of Murmansk.—Reuter.

Berlin Claims

BERLIN, Sept. 27.

The German High Command announces that five Russian armies have been annihilated on the Dneiper defences, and also 665,000 prisoners were taken and 885 tanks and 3,718 guns captured or destroyed.—Reuter.

Reconstruction Work In Smolensk Sector

MOSCOW, Sept. 27.

Reconstruction work is now proceeding in Yelnya in the Smolensk sector, and in the surrounding villages freed from the enemy, states the official Soviet News Agency. The Agency report describes how harvest and autumn sowing are in progress, while winter quarters are being prepared for the population, collective farmers being given free lumber for building, school children being provided with clothing and footwear, public dining rooms being opened in hospitals and regular sale of foodstuffs arranged."—Reuter.

CABLE ITEMS

SYDNEY: Reports that Sir John Latham, Australian Minister to Japan was returning home for good were denied on Saturday, by Sir Frederick Stewart, Minister of External Affairs. "Sir John is returning on a flying visit and will go back after consultations here", said Sir Frederick.

LONDON: Mr. George Balfour, Member of Parliament for Hampstead, since 1918, and one of the founders of the electrical industry in this country died on Friday night, at the age of 69. He was the founder and head of Balfour Beatty and Company and Chairman of the Power Securities Corporation.

OTTAWA: Some members of the Soviet Military Mission to the United States are to visit Canada, to discuss the question of Canadian help to Russia.

POST-WAR PROBLEM

Insuperable Difficulties Of Economic Planning

Maisky Calls On Scientists To Free Mankind From Nazi Menace

LONDON, Sept. 27.

"I THINK THE PROBLEM OF LARGE-SCALE PLANNING IN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS WILL BECOME ACUTE, SOON AFTER THE WAR IS OVER," DECLARED M. MAISKY, THE SOVIET AMBASSADOR TO LONDON, PRESIDING OVER THE SATURDAY SESSION—WHICH DISCUSSED "SCIENCE AND WORLD PLANNING—OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

M. Maisky said the day would undoubtedly come, when a system of very comprehensive planning—economic, social and political—would embrace the whole globe, but the day was not yet very near.

"I come from a country where planning is the very foundation of its economic life," he said. "It took more than 20 years to build up the present system of planning, although since the early days of our Revolution we had not had to reckon with difficulties originating from the existence of private property in the means of production and distribution. How much more difficult it will be to bring about economic planning on a world scale! It is obvious that this is not a matter for to-day or even to-morrow."

SPECTRE OF NAZI MENACE

CALLING ON SCIENTISTS TO SOLVE THE IMMEDIATE PROBLEM OF FREEING MANKIND FROM THE NAZI MENACE, M. MAISKY SAID: "IF HITLERITE GERMANY WINS THIS WAR, THERE WILL BE NO FREEDOM, NO CULTURE, NO SCIENCE, NO PLANNING IN THE WORLD; THERE WILL ONLY BE ONE HUGE PRISON."—Reuter.

THREE-POWER TALKS AND BR. DELEGATION

LONDON, Sept. 27.

Mr. A. Rowlands, Second Deputy Under-Secretary of State to the Air Ministry, will be appointed a supplementary member of the British Delegation to the Three-Power talks at Moscow, according to an announcement from the Moscow radio.

Major General Cheney will be substituted for Major-General Brett on the American delegation.

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NO FRICTION IN IRAN

Anglo-Soviet Relations Leave Nothing To Be Desired

LONDON, Sept. 26

"Co-operation between the British and Russian forces in Iran has not been marred by the least friction. Complete liaison has been established and both personal and official relations leave nothing to be desired."

Coincident with this statement made in London on Friday which contrast with German propaganda declaring that serious friction arises between the two armies, comes an account published in the Moscow newspaper "Pravda" of the meeting of Soviet and British troops at Teheran on Tuesday.

The report tells how after the Soviet and British troops ranged on the opposite sides of the parade square, were inspected by representatives of the two Commands and had marched past in a review. They engaged after the parade in animated conversation

"Red Army men find out about the life of the British soldier, the army regime, uniforms and armaments. After lunch which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere a concert was given.

For the first time the British saw the Red Army's song dance ensemble listening with rapt attention to a 'cantata' on Stalin. The Uzbek, Ukrainian and especially Red Army dances were greeted with warm applause. After the concert Soviet and British officers and men parted with cordial handshakes, Brigadier-General Tiarks, one of the British Staff Officers, saying that he hoped that the joint action of the two armies in Iran would only be the beginning of wider action against Hitlerism."

The Soviet troops in parade included infantry, cavalry and tank men, while the British troops included sturdy Indian mountain infantry, motorised artillery, cavalrymen and other arms quartered in the suburbs of Teheran.—Reuter.

IRANIAN CONSULATES IN GERMANY TO BE CLOSED

LONDON, Sept. 27.

The German radio announces that the German Government have asked the Iranian Government to close the Iranian Legation and Consulates in Germany and occupied territories.

Legation and Consular officials must leave within ten days.

The reason given is "the attitude which the Iranian Government adopted towards German nationals in Iran after the entry of British and Soviet troops into the country.—Reuter.

2 NEW DESTROYERS LAUNCHED

KEARNY, (New Jersey), Sept. 27.

The destroyers "Hambleton" and "Rodman" have been launched by the Federal Shipbuilding and Drydock Company.

Their keels were laid on December, 16, 1940.—Reuter.

HALIFAX LEAVES FOR U. S. A.

LONDON, September 26.

Lord Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States, left a British air port for Lisbon on Friday on the first stage of his journey back to America.

Lady Halifax accompanied him and they both left "good luck and carry on" messages for the people of this country before they took off.—Reuter.

U. S. Entry Into War Imminent

IT'S GOING TO BE LONG WAR AND WE WILL SAVE OUR HIDES IN HELPING BRITAIN, SAYS DR. NORRIS

LONDON, September 26.

America will be in the war in 30 days, forecasts Dr. J. Frank Norris, Anti-Pacifist Baptist Minister of two of the largest churches in the United States.

He leaves Britain on Saturday and will report to the Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull on his return.

"There may not be a formal declaration of war", said Dr. Norris on Friday "but we shall be in it nevertheless."

Throughout his lecture tour here Dr. Norris has been sending cables home on the lines of the one he is sending before he leaves.

This reads "To keep the Neutrality Law means to aid Hitler to conquer the world. If he defeats Britain, America will certainly be the next victim. The situation is more dangerous than America realises."

At the end comes a biblical quotation "How long hold ye between two opinions."

Dr. Norris blames propaganda of "Britain-Can-Take-It" type for much of America's previous apathy.

He said that he was going to broadcast the truth about the very real suffering here and tell America "We are saving our own hides when we send help to Britain who has paid us her war debt not in gold but in blood. It is going to be a long war and America must get in it."

Mr. Churchill has given Dr. Norris a copy of the film of his meeting with President Roosevelt.

NEUTRALITY ACT MUST GO, SAYS KNOX.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.

Col. Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, urges repeal of the Neutrality Act and the strengthening of America's naval bases adjacent to the major trade routes in an article which he has contributed to the current issue of "Foreign Commerce Weekly."

Discussing the American navy's task in protecting America's seaborne commerce, he points out that the safeguarding of its foreign commerce is of vital importance not only to the United States but to all nations of the Western Hemisphere.

He continues: "Our temporary occupation of Greenland and Iceland has provided us with bases on the Atlantic route to the British Isles.

The Caribbean and British Guiana harbours we acquired from Britain serve to protect a portion of the route to South America.

Our bases on the Panama Canal partially cover lanes along the west coast to South America." But Col. Knox warns: "We are still deficient in navy stations to protect our commerce along the sealanes to the East Indies and to Australia."

Reaffirming his opposition to the Neutrality Act, which he describes as a purely negative approach to the problem of preserving American shipping and American commerce, Col. Knox adds: "To-day that policy on the whole has proved a failure.

It has failed because we have found there are more important things in this world than the preservation of our ships and goods.

We have become increasingly conscious of the tremendous issues hanging on the outcome of the present war. We have found that the price of peace at any price is incalculable."—Reuter.

Serbian Reds Destroy Rly. Communications

ZURICH, Sept. 27.

Further evidence of unrest in Serbia is given in a message to the "Neue Zuercher Zeitung" from Budapest which states that according to a Budapest newspaper Serb Chetniks (Communists) recently destroyed the Belgrade-Nish Railway at one point interrupting traffic for two days.—Reuter.

Cargo-carrying Vessels Vitally Essential To Beat Off Axis

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.

Discussing America's progress in providing merchantmen for the struggle against the Axis, Rear-Admiral Emoryland, Chairman of the Maritime Commission, declared "We all realise that more and still more merchant vessels must be built to carry cargoes so vitally essential to the ultimate defeat of agressors threatening the liberty of all peoples of the world.

The commission is proud of the accomplishment made by American ship-owners during the early phase of the all out effort which the President had asked every American to make."

Rear-Admiral S. M. Robinson of the Navy's Bureau of ships termed the launching of merchantmen, "a gesture which should definitely silence those critics who would have us believe that neglect of our defences during the long years since 1919 placed us so far behind in the international race that it was useless for us to attempt to catch up."

Major-General E. B. Gregory, Arms Quartermaster-General described the United States outlying bases as "farflung sentinels of democracy".—Reuter.

"WAS EVER FREEDOM DELEGATED MORE HEROICALLY?"

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 27

"It seems to me that in the organisation of the British Commonwealth we have a working model for another larger commonwealth which must come into being if civilisation is to survive—a World Commonwealth of Nations".

This tribute to the British Commonwealth was paid by Mr. Norman Armour, United States Ambassador to Argentine on Friday.

He was speaking at a luncheon given by the American Society of River Plate attended by Sir Esmond Ovey, British Ambassador and members of the Canadian Trade Mission.

"Was ever freedom delegated under a democracy more nobly, heroically and effectively than we have seen it in the British Commonwealth in crucial months that lie behind us."—Reuter.

R. A. F. Active Again

Sustained Bombing Of 'Invasion Ports'

LONDON, Sept. 26.

After a lull in night raids on the French side of the channel, the R. A. F. on Friday were active over "invasion" ports.

On the English south-east coast doors and windows were rattled by heavy explosions and the reverberations appeared to come from Calais and extend along the French coast to Dunkirk.

It is believed that the R. A. F. attack was sharp and sustained and violent explosions boombed like distant thunder across the sea.

An Air Ministry communique states that reports from the Russian front show that R.A.F. fighters continue to escort Russian bombers on offensive operations. British fighters shot down two more Messerschmitt 109's without loss to themselves.

ENEMY ADMITS IT

Enemy aircraft raided South-Western Germany and the coastal area last night, states the German News Agency.—Reuter.

New Jersey Engineer Involved In Nazi Spying

Sent Microphotographs Of U. S. Aircraft To Germany

NEW YORK, September 27.

A dramatic meeting took place in the Brooklyn Federal Court on Friday at the resumed hearing of the long-drawn out spy trial.

William Sebold and Walter Nipken who 30 years ago played together as children in the streets of Mulheim, Germany, met again for the first time for 20 years in court.

Each of them was credited by the Government with having uncovered the Nazi spy ring. Nipken like Sebold joined the alleged ring under orders of counter-espionage chiefs and today testified concerning another spy ring.

Nipken said when he was working as an engineer at an aircraft factory in Bendix, New Jersey, Machinist Karl Reuper, the accused approached him for "plans, drawings and information regarding aircraft and defence."

Nipken testified that Reuper said that he would send these documents to Germany. "He promised I would be very well paid after returning to Germany—large estates would be set aside for us."

On Reuper's instructions, Nipken said, he took microphotographs of drawings, blueprints, etc., and handed them to Reuper who sent them to Germany 'via' China.

Later Reuper said that he had heard from Germany that the films were poor and the Nazis were unable to make anything out of them.—Reuter.

ROLE OF SCIENCE IN CHINA

LONDON, Sept. 27.

"China intends to make the best use of science and its possibilities—not to destroy but to create," declared Mr. P. W. Kuo, the Chinese Vice-Minister of Finance, speaking at the meeting of the British Association on Friday.

Mr. Kuo said that in the early stages of the Sino-Japanese war the Japanese army and air force had made deliberate attacks on educational institutions and many were destroyed and the movement to encourage science suffered a temporary setback, but after four years of war China's educational institutions had grown in quantity and improved in quality.

Scientific methods will enable her to multiply the raw material she possesses in great abundance and share it with the rest of the world.

This will not be possible if she is dominated over by one aggressive power to the exclusion of others."—Reuter.

A telegraph notification says: Telegrams for the Argentine will be accepted forthwith in the following codes: (i) Bentley's complete phrase code; (ii) A, B, C code, sixth edition; (iii) Peterson's code, third edition.

Ornaments Worth Rs. 50,000/-

Being Given Away

"NATIONAL NEW GOLD", our immortal invention and truly the 8th wonder of the world, no longer requires an introduction. It is already well-known throughout India, and has been unanimously praised by the public and the Press, as being the only one chemical Gold **THAT NEVER TARNISHES,** and from which most fashionable and delicate ornaments can be prepared.

To popularise further our **"NATIONAL NEW GOLD"**, we have decided to give away, for the time being, a set of samples comprising of 3 tolas of **NATIONAL NEW GOLD,** 2 pairs of fancy bangles, 2 pairs of ear-rings, 2 finger-rings, all of the most attractive designs, along with illustrated catalogue, to those who apply now, before the concession is withdrawn.

NATIONAL NEW GOLD WORKS, Section 247

Post Box No. 126, DELHI.

BOMBAY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu : Aswin Sud 8, 1997
Muslim : Ramzan 6, 1360
Parsi : Farvardin 24, 1311
Sunrise : 6h. 29m.
Sunset : 6h. 31m.
Hightide : 5-33; 17-34
Lowtide : 11-58; 23-56

BOMBAY SINDHI ASSOCIATION : There will be an annual meeting of the General Body of the Bombay Sindhi Association in the Bombay Sindhi Primary School Hall, Mani Mahal, Kalbadevi Road, to-day (Sunday) at 11 a.m.

SOCIAL WORKERS' SOCIETY : For visiting Chembur Children's Home, the members of the Society will meet on Sunday, (to-day) at 9-45 a.m. at Kurla Rly. Station, G.I.P. Rly.

BOMBAY FEDERATED KARNATAK SANGH : Under the auspices of the Bombay Federated Karnatak Sangh, the Nadahabba celebration will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall. The celebration of the 81st birthday of Sir M. Visvesvaraya will be held the same day at the same place at 2 p.m. Sjt. Atur Venkatrao, noted Kannada scholar and author, will preside.

SAYAJIRAO MAHARAJ KALABHAVAN : On behalf of the Shreemant Sayajirao Maharaj Sangeet Kalabhavan there will be a weekly programme to-day (Sunday) at 7 p.m. in the Kalabhavan Hall, at Vahidina Mansion, Parel. On this occasion Prof. Yeshwantrao Sangeet Kesari will deliver a lecture on Music Art and Professor.

BOM. SECOND. TEACHERS' ASSOCN. : Under the auspices of the Association an R.K.O. Radio Picture "Sixty Glorious Years" (dealing with Queen Victoria's reign with Anna Neagle and Anton Walbrook, produced and directed by Herbert Wilcox, entirely in technicolour) will be shown to the members at 8-30 a.m. to-day (Sunday) at the New West End Theatre, Lamington Rd.

GANDHI JAYANTI AT KALYAN : As a part of the Gandhi Jayanti celebration programme flag salutation ceremony will take place at Shivaji Chowk, Kalyan, to-day (Sunday) at 8 a.m. Sri Kanji G. Kerson, M.L.A., will perform the ceremony. At 9 p.m. on the same day a public meeting will be held at Shivaji Chowk, when Messrs. D. W. Raut, M.L.A., Minocher P. Zaivala and Shamrao Patil will address the gathering.

PUBLIC LECTURE AT MATUNGA : As a part of the Gandhi Jayanti programme Shri. J. C. Kumarappa, Organiser and Secretary, All-India Village Industries Association, Wardha, will deliver a public lecture (in English) at Napoo Maidan, Matunga, G.I.P. Rly. at 6 p.m. (S.T.) The subject of the lecture is "Village Industries and National Planning." Shri. Dhirajlal B. Desai, President of the B.P.C.C., will preside.

POSTAL HOLIDAY : Tuesday, the 30th inst. is a Post Office holiday on account of Dasara

LEAGUE OF PEN-FRIENDS : The first meeting of the new officebearers of the head office executive of the Nations' League of Pen-Friends and Young Folks' Brotherhood will be held at Fulchand Nivas, Chowpatty to-day (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m.

ARYA SAMAJ MEETING : There will be held a public meeting at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) today (Sunday) at Bombay Arya Samaj, Kakadwadi, Bombay 4, under the presidentship of Mr. K. M. Munshi for the distribution of thanksgivings and medals to Sjt. Kantilal Sharma, Dr. Vaikunthlal H. Vahalia, Sjt. Chimanlal Vithaldass, Sjt. V. K. Mehta and other workers and volunteers who worked at the time of the communal riots, Tandur cholera epidemic and in Gujarat flood relief work.

SPINNING COMPETITION : Under the auspices of the Khadi and Village Industries Board of the B.P.C.C. a Spinning Competition is organised as a part of the Gandhi Jayanti programme to-day (Sunday) between 3 and 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the People's Jinnah Hall, Congress House.

Entry forms are available at the Congress House; Kalbadevi Khadi Bhandar; Navjivan Sangh and Charkha Clubs. Entry fee is one Gundi self-spun yarn.

All competitors are requested to take part in this function and should bring their own Charkhas. Slivers will be supplied by the Committee.

Fort Students' Union Exhibition

Mr. P. M. Joshi, Secretary of Fort Students' Union, writes :—Fort Students' Union had arranged a Khadi and Village Industries Exhibition to celebrate Gandhi Jayanti. The members of the Union had decided to sell Khaddar during the Gandhi Jayanti by going from door-to-door. This work was done by the Secretaries and eight other workers for two days.

The exhibition was open from 21st Sept. to 25th Sept.

There was good response from the people of Fort area and we were able to sell Khaddar worth Rs. 300 and articles of village industries amounting to Rs. 60 We were able to sell Khadi Hundis of Rs. 200.

Samaldas Gandhi At Bhavnagar

(From Our Correspondent).

BHAVNAGAR : Sept. 27.

Mr. Samaldas Gandhi arrived here by Friday Mail to preside over the Bhavnagar Rajya Vidyarthi Sammelan. Mr. S. Gandhi while declaring open the Tagorenagar exhorted the students to keep in touch with the present-day world breaking under its own sins. "The new era will dawn," continued Mr. S Gandhi, "when the students will be called upon to bear the burden of the new world

The conference began at 8-30 a.m. after the flag salutation ceremony.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"That Night In Rio" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"In The Navy" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"Billy The Kid" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—International Magical Revue. Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"The Birth of a Baby" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PALACE—"That Uncertain Feeling" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Sister" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 12-30 noon.
ROXY—"Anjan" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
WEST END—"Charanoki Dasi" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2 p.m.
MINERVA—"Lagan" Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-15 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Khazanchi" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Kanchan" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Shadi" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Sant Sakhu" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
CHITRA—"Pardesi" Daily at 4, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee at 1-15 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Navardev" Daily at 4, 7 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee at 1-30 p.m.
HINDMATA—"Bambaiwali" Daily at 4-30, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee at 2 p.m.
EDWARD—"Musafir" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
SUPER—"Himmat" Daily at 4, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee at 1 p.m.

NATIONAL MUSIC CIRCLE : Master Yeshwant Parwate will give a musical performance of vocal music to-day (Sunday) at National Music College, Suratwala Building, opp. Brahmin Sabha, Girgaum, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

DURGA PUJA IN BOMBAY : Durga Puja celebrations will be held on Plot No. 566, adjoining to Gordhandas Mansion (opp. G.I.P. Rly. Workshop, Parel). To-day's programme includes a Bengali drama at 8 p.m.

BALKAN-JI-BARI : Boys and girls of Khar and Matunga Balkan-ji-Bari will celebrate the Children's Annual Day (Birthday anniversaries of the Balkan-ji-Bari, Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Annie Besant) to-day (Sunday) at 8-15 a.m. at the Laxmi Nagar Hall, 10th Rd., Khar.

SARASWAT BRAHMAN SABHA : Under the auspices of the Saraswat Brahman Samaj, the Saraswat festival for the year 1941 will be celebrated at the Saraswat Bank Bldg., from the 22nd Sept. to the 30th Sept. To-day's (Sunday's) programme includes a symposium on the literature of Dr. Tagore. Prof. V. N. Naik and others will speak at 9 p.m.

A.R.P. LECTURE : Mr. Chas. Bigwood will give a talk on "The Duties of A.R.P. Wardens" to-day (Sunday), at 9-30 a.m. at Pinto Villa, Portuguese Church St., Dadar. A.R.P. Wardens and those interested in the A.R.P. work are invited.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS : "The Closing Season of Our Civilization" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at Jehangir Wadia Building, opp. Flora Fountain, to-day (Sunday) evening at 6-15. The lecture will be followed by questions and answers.

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSE : The discourse of the Bhagwad Geeta Rahasya (Geeta Sar) conducted by Tarka Teertha B.V.R. Chari will be brought to a close to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.)

SARASWAT BRAHMAN SAMAJ : Prof. M. D. Altekar will deliver a lecture on "Modern Society and Religion" to-day (Sunday) in the Samaj Hall at 5-30 p.m.

LECTURE ON BHAGVAT GEETA : Mr. M. R. Gopalacharya, M.A., founder of the Vani Vihar Vidyalaya, will deliver a public lecture on Geeta to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. in Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, 64, Portuguese Church St., Dadar.

PUBLIC MEETING AT DADAR : A public meeting under the auspices of the Dadar Hindu Sabha will be held at Vanmali Hall Dadar, to-day (Sunday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) Bal Shastri Haradas will deliver a lecture on "The Present Situation of War in India and Hindu Mahasabha". Mr. G.V. Ketkar will preside.

MARWADI SAMMELAN : The 25th anniversary and prize distribution ceremony of the Sitaram Poddar Balika Vidyalaya will be celebrated to-day (Sunday) under the presidentship of the Chief Justice of the Small Causes Court, Shri Indranarainji, at the school premises at Fanaswari. The programme will begin at 3 p.m. (S.T.) sharp.

Also a special function will be held under the presidentship of Mrs. Rajkumari N. Pitti, for ladies only on the 29th inst. under the auspices of the Balika Samiti, at 2 p.m. at the same place.

GANDHI JAYANTI CELEBRATIONS

Kumarappa's Lectures

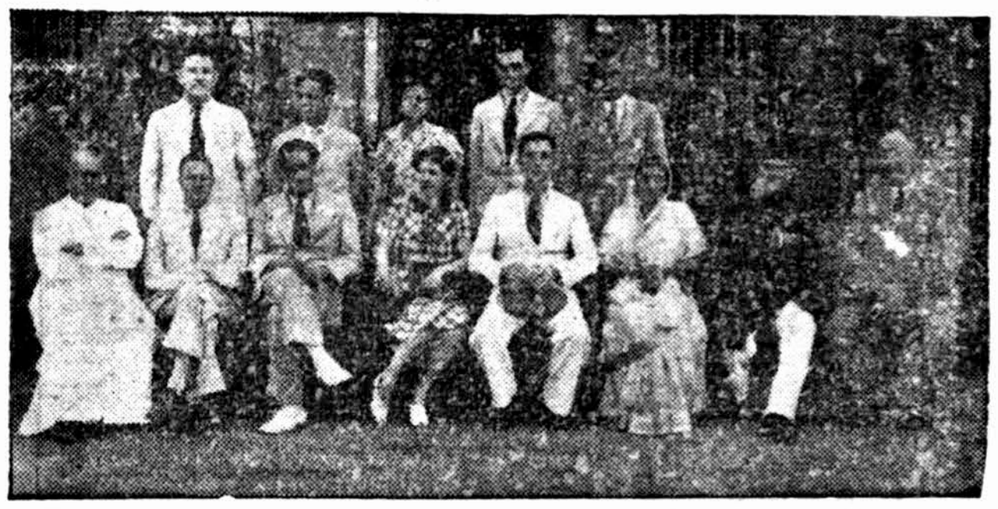
The following is the programme which has been fixed for Shri J. C. Kumarappa, Organising Secretary of the Village Industries Association, Wardha, who is arriving in Bombay to-day (Sunday) :—

To-day (Sunday) 11 a.m. (S.T.) Public meeting at Instituto Luso Indiano Hall, Burrow's Lane, near Thakurdwar. 6 p.m. (S.T.) Public lecture at Napoo Maidan, Matunga, G.I.P. Rly.

MONDAY (29th Sept.) 8 a.m. (S.T.) Will open the Village Industries and Khadi Exhibition at Napoo Hall, Matunga, G.I.P. Rly. 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) Will deliver a public lecture at People's Jinnah Hall. 9 p.m. (S.T.) Will address a public meeting at Vile Parle.

TUESDAY (30th Sept.) 9 a.m. (S.T.) Will address a public meeting at Andheri. 6 p.m. (S.T.) Will deliver a public meeting at Vanmali Hall, Dadar. B.B. & C.I. Rly.

All these functions are arranged in connection with the celebration of the Gandhi Jayanti.



Mr. and Mrs. Symington and other A.R.P. officers were entertained at the Mahim Divisional Headquarters by M. H. A. Fazulbhoy on Saturday.

SOME QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

WOULD YOU RATHER EAT CHAFF THAN BREAD?

Mill polished rice is worse than chaff, for it not only has no nutritive value but injures the system, leading to various diseases.

If you want to be healthy use hand-pounded unpolished rise.

DO YOU SUFFER FROM CONSTIPATION?

Do not use pills and purgatives which gradually worsen the malady.

Use unpolished rise and wholemeal hand-ground flour.

APPEARANCES ARE DECEPTIVE -

White mill polished rice is alluring but has no nutritive value.

Unpolished rice is not white but rich in Vitamin B, which wards off Beri-Beri.

LOSS THROUGH POLISHED RISE

Unpolished rise value 100.0, loss nil; Once polished value 45.0, loss 55.0; Twice polished value 25.0, loss 75.0; Thrice polished (as usually sold in the bazar) value 17.5, loss 82.5.

If you want full value for your money buy unpolished rice.

PURE GHANI OIL

Fresh, unadulterated, sweet and health-giving.

FOR HEALTH USE GUR

White sugar is deadly being a chemical product deprived of mineral salts and vitamins.

The sugar content of gur is of a kind (Glucose), which is easy to digest; white sugar is not easily digested.

DO YOU WANT ALL YOUR TEETH OUT?

Use white sugar. If not, use Gur.

As white sugar has a remarkable hunger for lime it eats up the soluble lime of the blood, and when the blood is deprived of lime diseases of the teeth and bones occur.

(Through All-India Village Industries Association, Maganwadi, Wardha).

Bombay War Gifts Fund

Amount previously acknowledged : Rs. 68,19,776/9/0.

For the R.A.F. : Rs. 875 the members of the Willingdon Sports Club. Rs. 577/11/5 the staff of the Bombay Port Trust. Rs. 500 Mr. M. C. Davar. Rs. 200 Mr. E. Hemmer.

Including smaller amounts grand total on Saturday was Rs. 68,22,926/4/9.

SARASWAT BRAHMAN SAMAJ :—The following programme for the Festival is fixed for to-day (Sunday) :- Symposium on "The Litera—(1) Pandit Bhimrao Shashtri, (2) Mr. Shushil Kavlekar, M. A., LL.B., (3) Mr. B. V. Varerkar, (4) Mr. G. D. Khanolkar, (5) Prof. V. N. Naik, M.A. 4-30 p.m.—At Home to the Members by the President of the Samaj. 6-30 p.m.—Speech on "Modern Society and Religion" Mr. M. K Nadkarni, B.A., LL.B

DURGA PUJA CELEBRATIONS:—The Puja celebrations will be held on Plot No. 566, belonging to Messrs. Rohidas Samaj, adjoining to Gordhandas Mansion, (Opp. G. I. P. Rly. Workshops, Parel), as per the following programme:—

To-day (Sunday).—1 a.m. to 11 a.m. Maha Astami Puja. 7 p.m. to 5-4 p.m Sandhi Puja. 7 p.m. Arati. 8 p.m. Bengali Drama 29th September, (Mon.).—7-30 a.m. to 9-30 a.m. Maha Navami Puja 7 p.m. Arati. 7-30 p.m. Variety Entertainments including speeches by prominent personalities, Indian Dances and Instrumental Music. 8-30 p.m Social Dinner. 30th September. (Tues.).—9-30 a.m. to 12 a.m. Dasami Puja 4 p.m. Imersion Procession. 7-30 p.m. Bijayasanmilani. 8 p.m. Bengali Drama.

FLAG SALUTATION AT TAD WADI :—Under the auspices of the "B" Ward (Mandi) District Congress Committee, Flag Salutation will be held to-day (Sunday), at 8 a.m. (S. T.), at Tad Wadi, Harijan Quarters, Mazagaon. Sjt. Salebhoy Abdul Kadar will hoist the flag. At 8-30 a.m. there will be Mass Spinning at the same place.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC UNION PROPAGANDA

Mr. V. B. Karnik writes :—A largely attended meeting of workers was held on Thursday evening at Pimplache Maidan, Fergusson Rd., under the auspices of the National Democratic Union to carry on propaganda about the Presidency Conference. Mr. V. B. Karnik presided. The meeting was addressed by Mrs. Maniben Mulji, Tajuddin Ajmeri and B. T Rane.

The speakers explained the significance of Fascism and pointed out how the present war had become a war for the destruction of Fascism. The war was as much India's war as it was Great Britain's and Soviet Russia's. Workers were, therefore, exhorted to mobilise for the destruction of Fascism and to attend the Presidency Conference, which is to be held in Bombay on 11th and 12th of October.

KAMALADEVI'S LECTURE ON TUESDAY

Under the auspices of the Congress Socialist Party, Smt. Kamaladevi Chatopadhyaya will speak on "Round A World At War" being the impressions and experiences of her world tour, at the Sunderabai Hall (near Churchgate Station) on Tuesday, the 30th inst. at 9-30 a.m. Admission by tickets

JOURNALISTS TO MEET KAMALADEVI

Under the auspices of the Journalists' Association of India, City Journalists will meet Smt. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya who has returned from world tour at the Association premises, Pros ects Chambers Annexe, Hornby Road, Fort on Monday at 6-15 p. m.

NAVARATRI UTSAV : Under the auspices of the Sicka Nagar Residents' Association, the residents of the Sicka Nagar estates celebrated on Friday night the Navratri Utsav. Smt. Saraladevi Mithubhai Sicka presided. There was a varied and entertaining programme.

SARBWAJANIN PUJA IN BOMBAY

The Secretary, Bombay Durga Puja Committee writes :—The Bengali residents of Bombay are celebrating their Sarbwajanin Durga Puja at the "Hindusthan Compound" at Sleater Rd. The following is the programme for to-day (Sunday) and the following days :—To-day : Maha Astami Puja 7-30 a.m. to 12 noon. Sandhi Puja 4-15 to 5-4 p.m. Arati 7-30 p.m. Theatrical performances. 29th Sept. Maha Nabami Puja 7-30 a.m. to 12 noon. Arati 7-30 p.m. Dinner 8 p.m. 30th Sept. Dasami Puja 9-30 to 11 a.m. Procession and Immersion of Image 4 p.m. Bijoy Sammilan and theatrical performances at 9 p.m.

Hindu Widows And Agricultural Lands

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes :—

In view of the Federal Court judgment declaring that the Hindu Women's Right to Property Act (India Act No. XVIII of 1937) and the Amending Act of 1938 do not affect agricultural lands in the Governors' Provinces, Hindu widows' rights in property other than agricultural land only are affected by these acts in Bombay Province.

As rights in such property are recorded only in towns and villages surveyed under sections 95 and 131 of the Land Revenue Code, the Government has issued instructions to Revenue Officers in charge of the maintenance of the Records of Rights in these areas to see that the rights of Hindu widows created by this Act are duly recorded when occasions arise.

The Government has also directed Collectors to bring to the notice of municipalities the rights of Hindu widows for the guidance of municipalities in the preparation of assessment lists.

BOMBAY GOVT. GRANT TO BHANDARKAR INSTITUTE

The Government of Bombay has sanctioned a grant of Rs. 10,000 to the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona, to enable it to publish the "Sabhaparvan" volume of the great Indian epic—the "Mahabharata."

A critical edition of the "Mahabharata" has always been a desideratum of Indology and its lack has been a great handicap to the progress of Indological studies. An attempt was made, prior to 1909, by a committee of European Indologists to prepare such an edition but it was abandoned in 1914. The work, which had thus fallen on the shoulders of Indian scholars, was undertaken by the Bhandarkar Institute in 1919.

It has been working on the project for 22 years and has so far published three complete volumes—Adi, Virata and Udyoga parvans—and half of a fourth volume, Aranyaka or Vana parvan.

A special grant of Rs. 4,000 was given by the Government in 1938/39 towards the cost of printing the Udyoga parvan volume of the epic.

The Mahabharata Department of the Institute receives also an annual subsidy of Rs. 6,000.

Nasik Art Treasures

The inauguration of the Nasik Art Treasures by Mr. H. F. Knight, Adviser to the Government of Bombay will take place to-day (28th Sept. 1941) at 6-45 p.m. at Balaji Darbar Hall, Nasik

AHMEDABAD STOCK EXCHANGE

(From Our Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD : Sept. 27.

The closing Stock Exchange rates are :—Calico 954/8, Ambika 351/8, Ordinary 389/8, Jupiter 2982, Maradan 14½ Monogram 113/8.

Soviet Forces Pound Enemy Positions

Heavy Nazi Casualties On Odessa Front

MOSCOW, Sept. 26.

The following is the text of the Soviet midnight communique issued by the Soviet Information Bureau:—

"DURING SEPTEMBER 26 OUR TROOPS ENGAGED THE ENEMY IN FIGHTING ON THE WHOLE FRONT. ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHT ENEMY PLANES WERE DESTROYED DURING SEPTEMBER 24. WE LOST 23 PLANES

The total losses of Rumanian killed and wounded and taken prisoner before Odessa on Wednesday when the Thirteenth and Fifteenth Rumanian Infantry Divisions were routed were at least between 5,000 and 6,000 of which 2,000 included killed, states a supplement to the Soviet midnight 'communique.'

According to preliminary data Soviet troops captured 33 guns of various calibres, including several heavy longrange guns, six tanks, 2,000 rifles, 110 machine-guns, 50 mine-throwers, 130 automatic rifles 4,000 shells, 15,000 mines and a large number of cartridges and hand-grenade cases.

During stubborn fighting on one of the sectors at the approaches to Leningrad the enemy lost approximately 500 men and officers killed.

Soviet units destroyed five German guns, ten mine-throwers, 20 lorries and large quantities of arms and ammunition.

On another sector of the front Soviet troops captured three enemy tanks, several guns and a large number of machine-guns and automatic rifles.

The enemy suffered heavy losses in men and material.

Losses At Odessa

German and Rumanian forces besieging Odessa have suffered at least 50,000 casualties in killed, wounded and missing in the first fortnight of September, according to the newspaper "Izvestia" which says that their tremendous losses have forced them to change their tactics.

In the first assaults on the city they sent forward six or seven divisions of shock troops in an attempt to break through the Russian defences.

Some divisions lost three-quarters of their strength and half their arms in these attacks.

Now the Axis forces are attacking in small groups—from one company to a battalion.

The Germans have brought up considerable reinforcements in the past few days and have begun intense artillery and air bombardment of the city.

"Izvestia" adds "Marines and infantrymen, artillery and cavalrymen, collective farmers, workers and Cossacks are fighting shoulder to shoulder.

Day after day they repulse fierce attacks by Nazi hordes. They know that the whole world is watching their struggle. They will fight to the last drop of their blood."

Progress Slowed Down

Reuter's special correspondent in Russia writes:

The progress of the German drive in the Eastern Ukraine appears to have been slowed down and it is not clear what the Germans' next move will be.

Extravagant German claims to have encircled hundreds of thousands of Russians east of Kiev are contradicted here where available information suggests that the bulk of the Russian troops were evacuated from Kiev in an organised withdrawal and that the final stages of the defence was a rearguard action entrusted to the civil guard who covered the evacuation of Russian regulars.

Significant are the pocket of resistance in the German occupied parts of the Ukraine.

These include not only Odessa but a substantial part of the Dnieper Bank near Kherson and the left bank below Kremenchug.

The head of the Political Administration of the Soviet Baltic Fleet, broadcasting from Leningrad yesterday evening and relayed by the Moscow radio, denied German claims about damage to Soviet fleet by stating that "the battleships "Marat" and "October Revolution" and new cruisers are laying down an impenetrable defence in the coastal areas.

Many other ships are in action and destroyers, patrol-boats and others are inflicting constant losses on the enemy

The naval bases of Hangoe, Oesel and Dagoe and other islands heroically participate in the common struggle and divert many enemy divisions by their defence and grind them to bits

Hangoe holds out unshaken.

During three months it has not yielded a single square yard of Soviet territory.

On the contrary Baltic sailors have captured a number of newly fortified Finnish islands.

A few days ago Oesel and Dagoe destroyed a large German landing party by wiping out some 15,000 German men and officers and sinking a number of transports and warships."

Press Comment

Russia's fight and particularly the Nazi threat to the Crimea form the theme of editorials which re-emphasise the necessity for maximum production of war materials to meet the needs of Russia and her Allies.

After dwelling on signs of German preparations for a great new offensive in the direction of the Caucasus, "The Times" remarks that it is more and more apparent that, however it may develop, the main force and the most urgent thrust embodied in the German offensive are to be found on the enemy's right flank.

BATTLE IN CRIMEA RAGING

LONDON, Sept. 27.

The battle in Crimea which began on Wednesday midnight is still raging.

It is stated in Moscow that the situation is well in hand.

In the first attack many battalions of Germans were blown to bits but the enemy threw into the battle fresh reinforcements and launched a second attack eight hours later.

Fighting is continuing.—Reuter.

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(MADRAS PRESIDENCY.)

ENEMY AT GATES OF CHANGSHA

JAPANESE FORCES SWEEPING DOWN ON CITY FROM SEVERAL DIRECTIONS

SHANGHAI, September 26.

THE THREAT TO CHANGSHA, THE CAPITAL OF HUNAN PROVINCE IS BECOMING SERIOUS AS THE JAPANESE FORCES CONTINUE TO ADVANCE RAPIDLY TOWARDS THE CITY FROM SEVERAL DIRECTIONS, ACCORDING TO BOTH CHINESE AND JAPANESE REPORTS RECEIVED HERE ON FRIDAY.

While Chungking admits that Japanese vanguards have reached a point 30 miles to the north of Changsha, a Japanese army spokesman told foreign pressmen here to-day that Japanese troops had entered Kaochiao, about 23 miles to the north of the capital and are pressing.

The spokesman said that Changsha would definitely be taken even if the Chinese did adopt the scorched earth policy.

According to Chungking reports the Chinese are successfully holding up the advance of the Japanese column which is rushing southwards along the Canton-Hankow Railway.

It appears, however, that another Japanese column driving south-westwards along the main highway and the Japanese centre column advancing southwards through low hills between the Railway and the highway continue to make rapid progress.

The Japanese forces are once more admitted to have reached a line where they turned back two years ago.

Chungking is now anxiously waiting to see if General Huseybo, the Chinese Commander-in-Chief in the Human area will be able to turn the tide of battle at the gates of Changsha.—Reuter.

SOVIET TAKES INITIATIVE IN ODESSA

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.

The defenders of Odessa have successfully resumed the initiative by driving the enemy back in a north-westerly direction.

This was announced according to a Berne despatch to the "New York Times", in a special broadcast from Odessa last night.

An authoritative Soviet military commentator announced that in a two-day offensive around the northern end of the Lagoon forming the mouth of the Dniester, the Russians drove the enemy out of the strategically important town of Karmassy and Eigenheim and Russian artillery established position on top of the important height south of Eigenheim from where they are pounding the enemy.

He added that German and Rumanian losses in killed alone are over 50,000.—Reuter.

RUMANIAN TROOPS DEMORALISED

ANKARA, Sept. 27.

Reuter's Special Correspondent in Turkey telegraphs:—

Complete demoralisation of Rumanian troops has followed their terrific losses outside Odessa, it is authoritatively learned here.

The Germans are insisting that they be replaced by other Rumanian divisions who are now being rushed from Rumania. Wounded have filled all Rumanian hospitals and in addition to many schools, rooms in private houses and large blocks of flats in Bucharest have been requisitioned as emergency hospitals

Trade Agreement

Doctor Clodius who is striving to persuade the Turks to make a new trade agreement with Germany sees every day further signs of how Britain delivers goods.

He has seen aircraft, guns, locomotives and wagons, while this day a thousand tons of tinplate ordered by the United Kingdom Commercial Corporation arrived at Mersine.—Reuter.

To Popularize Presidency Conference

A mass meeting of the workers of Bombay was held under the auspices of the National Democratic Union at Pimplache Maidan (Fergusson Road) to popularize the forthcoming Presidency Conference of the Union and the idea of Volunteer Defence Corps. Mr. V. B. Karnik, Member of the All-India Standing Committee of the Union, was in the chair.

SIR A. HYDARI IN BOMBAY, 'EN ROUTE' TO HYDERABAD

SIMLA, Sept. 27.

According to the present plans, the Rt. Hon. Sir Akbar Hydari, Member for Information, leaves Simla on October 9 for Hyderabad. He will visit Bombay before returning to Delhi on 21st.

Sir Sultan Ahmad, Law Member of the Government of India, leaves Simla on October 10 for Patna. He returns to Delhi on October 22.

The Commerce Member, Sir Ramaswamy Mudaliar, is expected to arrive here on September 30.—A. P.

The third batch of "Bevin Boys" to leave for England under the training scheme formulated by the British Minister, Mr. Ernest Bevin, include three from the Assam Province. All the three "Bevin Boys" left for Bombay 'en route" to England.

JAPANESE ENTER CHANGSHA?

TOKYO, Sept. 27.

The Japanese claim to have entered Changsha, the capital of the provinc of Hunan Japanese field dispatches from Central China declare that Japanese forces entered Changsha at 6/25 p. m. today. The dispatches say that it is understood the Japanese are mopping up about 1,000 Chungking remnants remaining in Changsha.—Reuter.

FIRE IN BYCULLA BUILDING

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Damage estimated at about Rs. 3,000 was caused by a fire which broke out in the early hours of this morning in a building at Clarke Road, Byculla. The fire was brought under control within fifteen minutes.

Hindustani Competition Postponed

The Hindustani competition scheduled to be held this evening at Jinnah Hall, under the auspices of the B. P. C. C., has been postponed "sine-die".

Rs. 10,000 Grant For Publication Of "Sabhaparvan"

The Government of Bombay has sanctioned a grant of Rs. 10,000 to the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona, to enable it to publish the "Sabhaparvan" volume of the great Indian epic the Mahabharata.

FURTHER AMENDMENTS IN MATCHES ORDER

SIMLA, Sept. 26

Further amendments in the Matches (Excise Duty) Order are announced in the "Gazette of India" to-day. They, 'inter alia,' announce that banderols for boxes or booklets containing on an average more than 40 but not more than 60 matches will be available at Rs. 3 per gross of banderols; those for boxes or booklets containing, on an average, more than 40 but not more than 50 matches, at Rs. 2 annas 8 per gross banderols and banderols for boxes or booklets containing, on an average more than 50 but not more than 60 matches at Rs. 3 per gross of banderols.—A.P.

A STAR RETURNS AND A DIRECTOR ARRIVES

Premiere Of Bombay Talkies 'Anjan'

(By "Chronicle" Film Critic.)

Bombay Talkies held the premiere of "Anjan" at the Roxy yesterday. The premiere and picture were alike worthy of the Bombay Talkies' name, which of course stands toweringly high today. One had thought that the theatre's arrangements for advance booking would eliminate the crowds that throng outside at every Bombay Talkies premiere.

But one had calculated beyond the enthusiasm of filmgoers for the screen's premier star and premier studio. For, the crowds outside the theatres were denser than ever; and the cheer with which they greeted Devika Rani and Ashok Kumar as they arrived were matched only by the cheers that punctuated their performance on the screen within the house.

"Anjan" is a fresh human story, told through the medium of a cast who seem to have immersed themselves completely in their roles. Devika Rani and Ashok Kumar are at the height of their powers, which makes the team truly terrific.

The story has a simple naturalness that is a thorough joy to the audience, and the fine music contributes much to the delight that the story and performances evoke.

While a detailed review must be reserved for Saturday next, it is impossible to close this brief reference without paying a tribute to the teamwork of the Bombay Talkies Ltd.; and to the accomplished artistry with which Mr. Amiya Chakrabarty has turned out a smoothly flowing scenario and has directed the picture with sincere simplicity. The same principle of simplicity and the same quality of sincerity mark Mr. Mathur's photography; and the other technical phrases of the film are matched to the direction. That is where the team work comes in.

My admiration for them grew when I learnt that "Anjan" was the first independent assignment both of Director Chakrabarty and Cinematographer Mathur. Both are very young men indeed.

Bombay Talkies have a well-earned reputation for quick production and class pictures. Obviously they are earning a parallel reputation for producing class technicians. "Anjan" gives pleasing evidence of both.

Satyanarayan Puja in 'Sant Sakhu' at Central released on Thursday.

BEGGARS EARN THEIR BREAD

A Real Scene In "Roti"

National studios made unusual news in the annals of Film Production the other day when Director Mehboob engaged real beggars and half-starved men and women from the slums of Bombay for a touching scene in "Roti." "Nothing can be more real than reality", is what Mr Y. A Fazalbhoy the Director-in-charge said when the scene was discussed. Mr. Mehboob, who captured the beauty and charm of rural India in National's "Woman", discarded the artificial method of making beggars out of studio extras with make-up, and requisitioned a hundred members of the gutters for shooting the scene.

The setting itself was one which spoke of the noble theme of "Roti". There was a huge staircase and luxuriously furnished apartment of the rich on the one side on the studio floor, while on the other side were assembled the poor human beings that beg for their daily bread in a pitiable atmosphere. Beggars for the first time thus earned their wages—which in itself is news enough. The "Roti" setting, of course, is the talk of technicians in the studios.

Leela Chitnis in 'Kanchan' at Imperial.

"DARSHAN" COMING AT LAMINGTON

The importance of the social films for the elevation of mankind has never been challenged and the pictures of the high standard value as Prakash's "Darshan" go a long way to promote the welfare of humanity. The beauty of "Darshan's" simple story with a true version of perverted social life, is considerably enhanced by the occasional traits of excellent music and the graceful enactment of poetic episodes in life.

The cine-critics of Delhi and Lahore, where the picture had many weeks' successful run, have unanimously voted for "Darshan" as a picture of first-rate value and there is no doubt that on its release in Bombay, a similar verdict will be brought in.

That enchanting actress Jyoti, a jewel of the filmland, is appearing in the chief character with Prem Adib, a popular star of the cine-fans and a host of others.

Just await the release of the "Darshan" at the Lamington Talkies.

"Marie Antoinette" At Opera House

Superb in every essential of a truly great motion picture is "Marie Antoinette" which will be screened at the Royal Opera House on Sunday morning at 10 a.m, at half rates. It is a thrilling story, revealing the breathless and enthralling drama of the last Queen of France and the one man whom she completely loved and trusted, the handsome and gallant Count Axel de Fersen. The picture co-stars Norma Shearer, and Tyrone Power with John Barrymore in a powerful cast of thousands.

Bengali Film At Roxy

"Epar-Opar" the brilliant Bengali film will be shown at the Roxy on Sunday morning at 10 a.m. at the usual admission prices. It is a dramatic story exposing the eternal struggle between labour and capitalism. There are several songs and good music that made this picture popular in Calcutta. The big cast is made up of favourite screen personalities which include Ahin Choudhury, Dhiraj, Menaka, Suprava Mukherji, Chabi Biswas and Monika Ganguli.

NAVYUG'S "SANGAM" TO BE RELEASED IN DIWALI

The Kolhapurians who frequented the race-course side everyday while taking their morning walk were surprised to see that scene.

On the ground near the big Banyan tree which was quite open till yesterday evening a small village had appeared overnight!

But how did this all happen?

People from the city—mostly students—flocked to the place in order to convince themselves.

Yes, there did stand the small village which had started so much confusion and controversy. Peasant men and women had gathered together and were discussing some vital problem very seriously. Dirty, naked children were playing in the street. Cows and buffalos were chewing the grass in their sheds and were bellowing every now and then. And a certain old woman, who was sitting under the Banyan tree was singing a devotional song.

By this time the spectators had come to know that this was a big rural setting from the coming Hindi-Marathi film "Sangam" of Navyug Chitrapat Ltd., and not the extension of Kolhapur as they had first imagined.

Between shots Producer Winayak smilingly asked Director Junnarkar,

"So you are going to complete the picture in time?"

"Yes, I have got to," replied Mr. Junnarkar "I can't forget it even for a moment that "Sangam" is to be released in Bombay at the time of Divali!"

NEW INDIAN YOUTH FOR AVIATION CAREERS.

The latest F. A. B. topical is the first production of the newly founded Prabhat Educational and Short Films, Ltd. It is an aviation picture styled "Awakening", and was released with the premiere of Sant Sakhu at the Central. It will be released at five other Indian film theatres, on Saturday.

The film shows the awakening of Indian youth from the prejudice against aviation as a so-called dangerous profession. The film is a complete story in itself and gives an eloquent to the new lore that has arisen among Indian youth for military, naval and aviation careers. Even though Indian youth had so far been forbidden from taking any prominent part in military careers, this film shows they are fully responsive. It is not only the Indian young men but women who are encouraging this tendency amongst them. This is an epitome of the story of the film.

ROHINI WAGLE'S DANCE-RECITALS

Lovers of Indian Dance and Music, have a rare treat awaiting them at the Capitol, where Rohini Wagle supported by the members of Naveenya Kalalaya, Bombay and under the direction and with the co-operation of Sri Mohanlal Pande, the reputed Dance teacher belonging to the School of the late Kalika Binda Din Maharaj of Lucknow and a disciple of Kathak Sitaramji Maharaj, a troupe of 40 talented artistes lead by Nritya Apsara Rohini Wagle, will open shortly a couple of performances of Dance Recitals.

The Naveenya Kalalaya (Bombay) is an Institution, which is founded by Rohini Wagle and being run under the guidance of Sri Mohanlal Pande, a popular figure in the circle of artistes and art-lovers, to teach Indian Dancing on the lines of the North-India School, Kathak, according to the strict principles of ancient scriptures of Dance art.

ROHINI WAGLE, THE DANCER

SHANGHAI: The Chinese Government has agreed to the appointment of the former Netherlands Minister to Greece, Baron van Brengel Douglas, as Minister in Chungking, according to local Chinese press reports.

Girish and David in 'Anjan' released yesterday at Roxy.

Middle East Military Propagandists

KARACHI, Sept. 27.

With a view to giving civil and military audiences an account of their experiences in the Middle East, Lt.-Col. L. Jones, Sixth Rajputana Rifles and Major I. C. W. Middleton Stewart, 1st Punjab Regiment, sent by the Middle East Command to India will shortly embark on an Indian tour arranged for them by the Government of India.

Their most recent experiences have been during the major operations in the Syrian campaign including the great fights at Kissoue and Mezze and their personal experiences are of great interest and value.

Commencing first with Simla, Major I. C. W. Middleton Stewart will start on tour with effect from 29th September and he is expected at Karachi on 28th October.—A.P.

HINDU MAHASABHA

Savarkar To Preside Over Bihar Session

SALEM, Sept. 27.

The Working Committee of the Tamilnad Provincial Hindu Mahasabha at its meeting to-day, Dr. P. Varadarajulu Naidu presiding, unanimously recommended Mr. V. D. Savarkar for the presidentship of the ensuing annual session of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha to be held in Bihar.

The meeting resolved to raise a fund of one lakh of rupees to carry on propaganda work in Tamilnad on behalf of the Mahasabha. It also passed a resolution regarding the Nellore disturbances protesting against the ban on "Tiger" processions and requesting the Government to withdraw the order.

Dr. Varadarajulu Naidu was re-elected President of the Provincial Hindu Sabha for the ensuing year.—A.P.

COLOMBO RACES

Colourful Wins Goodwood Plate

COLOMBO, Sept. 27.

The concluding day of the Colombo Autumn Meeting opened in bright weather. There was a good gathering and the going was good. The principal race for the day the Goodwood Plate, was won by Colourful well ridden by Rook. Trainers Walles and Aldridge saddled a treble each and jockey Orme rode a table

The following are the race results:—

AGRA PLATE (Div. II.). Dist. 1 mile.
TARIFF 8-13 S. Perera 1
HUSSUN-AL-ZAMAN 8-2 E. F. Peters 2
MUVAMAR 9-0 G. Silva 3
Framroze 8-8 Don Vincent 4
All ran.
Tote. Rs 34-8 for win, Rs. 11-8, Rs. 10 and Rs. 9-8 for places

DOLLOSBAGE PLATE. Dist. 9 furlongs.
REGENT 7-11 ORME 1
JAWAHIRPASHA 8-11 M. Eude ... 2
NALA-AL-BARI 8-9 West 3
Kemalpasha 7-9 A. Thompson 4
All ran
Tote: Rs. 39 for win, Rs. 18 and Rs. 16 for places.

AGRA PLATE (Div III.). Dist. 1 mile.
ALFAZAL 7-6 A. Thompson 1
ALMIJRIN 8-8 H. Black 2
BEDAIRFALLEH 9-13 M. Eude 3
Vortex 7-12 Don Benjamin 4
All ran
Tote: Rs. 146 for win, Rs. 27, Rs. 10-8 and Rs 23 for places

CHEPSTOW PLATE (Div. I.).
MERRHIS 8-12 Baker 1
JOINT VENTURE 8-10 Fix 2
RATH 9-0 Warrant 3
Baypeter 8-2 West 4
All ran
Tote: Rs. 20 for win, Rs. 26 and Rs. 26 for places.

GOODWOOD PLATE Dist. 9 furlongs
COLOURFUL 9-8 Rook 1
WANDERER 7-4 R. Black 2
WARRIORSCALL 7-8 Baker 3
Goodcare 8-10 M. Eude 4
All ran.
Tote: Rs 10-8 for win, Rs. 6 and Rs. 6-8 for places.

AUTUMN PLATE. Dist. 1 mile.
AMORET 7-11 Orme 1
HAPPY LANDING 7-9 West 2
GOLDEN CRACKERS 8-13 Davison. 3
Gorgeous Hussy 7-13 Baker 4
All ran.
Tote Rs. 18-8 for win, Rs. 7, Rs. 11-8 and Rs 7-8 for places.

CHEPSTOW PLATE (Div. II.). Dist. 1 mile.
NIGHT SENTRY 8-9 Orme 1
QUEEN'S MUSICK 8-1 R. Eude 2
GLORIO 8-8 Warren 3
Goshen 8-2 Baker 4
All ran.
Tote. Rs. 14-8 for win, Re 8, Rs. 7-8 and Rs. 10 for places.

AGRA PLATE (Div. I.). Dist. 1 mile.
SAADRAHMAN 9-0 G. Silva and MIKHLIFPASHA 8-2 Warren, Deadheat 1
DAWOODPASHA 9-0 M. Eude 3
Krushanbeg 8-6 Davison 4
Not run. Khundil.
Tote: Rs 15 on Saadrahman, Rs. 14 on Mikhlifpasha for win, Rs. 14 on Saadrahman and Rs. 28-8 on Mikhlifpasha and Rs. 11 on Dawoodpasha for places.

LAHORE SUMMER HOCKEY

LAHORE, Sept. 27.

N. W. R. Workshops kept up their unbeaten record in the Senior Section of the Lahore Summer Hockey League when they defeated Police "A" by two goals to nil Workshops has so far played eight matches winning all.

The Junior Section which concluded to-day resulted in two teams—Additional Police and N. W. R. Loco Sports—finishing with 27 points each. These teams will again meet to decide the championship. This evening the Additional Police beat Ordnance by three goals to nil.—A. P.

Miss Paget Takes Up Payne As Trainer

LONDON, Sept. 27.

Miss Dorothy Paget, one of the greatest supporters of British Turf, has ended her search for a trainer, as W. R. Payne has taken most of her jumpers which were previously trained by the late Owen Anthony. Payne has trained between 400 and 500 winners. —Reuter.

Ceylon Beat Madras By 3 Goals To Nil

COLOMBO: Sept. 27.

In a football match Ceylon beat Madras United Club by 3 goals to nil.—A. P.

POONA AUTUMN MEETING: FIRST DAY

Outsiders Score At Poona

Valkyrian Withdrawn After Coming Under Starter's Orders

(From Our Racing Correspondent)

The day's card was decided in pleasant weather but this time the attendance was poor. The top-weighted, Majnun Anwah, easily held Anid al Iraq in the opening event, the Holkar Plate (Div. II). Defiant made the early running and faded away in the straight.

Prince Mahmud, 5 to 3 on, favourite, scored by a neck from Qa'id al Furat in the Holkar Plate (Div. I.).

Panna Prince annexed the Curragh Plate (Div. I) and returned the biggest dividend of the day Rs. 230|- for a winning ticket. Suryakumar and Tiger Kid were the best-backed. The first-named left the gate behind others, but was seen in the leading division at the bend, and finished fifth. This one should not be left out of reckoning, when next saddled.

Only three accepted in the Newbury Plate, but in reality only two competed. Valkyrian was badly kicked by Kingdom, at the gate after coming under the starter's orders and was sent back thereby making his many supporters lose without a run for their money.

Clarify, who was confidently backed, put his neck in front of Beau Geste in the Curragh Plate (Div. II).

Countess Nil scored in the Autumn Plate (Div. II). Liberty and Sun Rose left their chances at the gate.

Discard, Roberts astride, passed the winning post ahead of Princess Mumtaz and Bay Nazir in the Autumn Plate (Div. I.). Rose of Baroda was unruly and got left. Bay Nazir who made a tardy beginning did well to fill in the third berth. An early winning turn is bound to come to him.

The even money favourite, Desert Gem, showed that he is a great horse by winning the Alandi Plate (Div. II).

The Alandi Plate (Div. I) fell to Young Tiger. The raging favourite Fadhlj Minshad could only finish fourth, as he was the worst sufferer at the start.

I understand that Sibbritt has been suspended for a day, and hence was not seen in the saddle.

Patel-Britt combination was successful with a Double, and Syed Fatah also shared the training honours. Roberts scored twice, while Rosario, Maxwell, Carr and Evans rode a winner each.

Three ticket-holders got Rs. 1,346-8-0 on the Daily Double event while ten nominators of the Treble event were rewarded Rs. 1,897|- each.

THE HOLKAR PLATE (Div. II)—Distance 1 mile.
Messrs. J.E. Kasperkhan and K.J. Mehta's MAJNUN ANWAH 9/5 (cd. 8/12), Rosario 1
Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh's ANID AL IRAQ 8/6 (cd. 8/3), K. Hassan 2
Mrs. D. M. Mistry's SHERIFF 9/4, Raffaele 3
Mr. C.N. Parmanand's KHALAF NASSAF 9/0 (cd. 8/7), Amir Ahmad 4
All ran.
Won by 1 length, 1/2 length, 3 lengths.
Time: 1min. 55 4/5secs.
Tote paid Rs. 133 for win; Rs. 47, Rs. 215 and Rs. 28 for places.
Winner trained by Syed Fatah.

THE HOLKAR PLATE (Div. I)—Distance 1 mile.
Messrs. Harmony and A.H. Ahmedbhoy's PRINCE MAHMUD 7/8, Roberts 1
Messrs. B.S. Dalal and N.N. Sakhidas' QA'ID AL FURAT 8/6, Jadhav 2
Mr. V. Bapaiah Chowdary's CANTER 8/12, Evans 3
Mr. H.H. Ahmed's STAR BRILLIANT 8/12, Whiteside 4
Not run: Good Boy 8/10.
Won by neck, 3/4 length, 1/2 length.
Time: 1min. 55 2/5secs.
Tote paid Rs. 16 for win; Rs. 12, Rs. 25 and Rs. 19 for places.
Winner trained by A.L.J. Talib.

THE CURRAGH PLATE (Div. I)—Distance 6 furlongs.
Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh's PANNA PRINCE 8/2 (cd. 7/9), Mulsingh 1
Mr. P.B. Avasia's LORD CLARION 8/9 (cd. 8/2), Narayansingh 2
Mr. P. R. Mehta's TORQUEMADA 9/2 (cd. 8/9), Chavan 3
Mr. G.A. Jasdanwalla's TIGER KID 8/2, Y.S. Khan 4
Not run: Tavern 8/2.
Won by 1 length, 1 length, 1 length.
Time: 1min. 50 4/5secs.
Tote paid Rs. 230 for win; Rs. 81, Rs. 39 and Rs. 56 for places.
Winner trained by Badruddin.

THE NEWBURY PLATE—Distance 7 furlongs.
H.H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's GOLDEN MANTLE 8/5, Britt 1
Mrs. R. Gujadhar's KINGDOM 8/5, Walsh 2
Not run: Wansfell 9/7, Winning Lot 7/12, Sir Robin 7/5.
Won by 10 lengths.
Time: 1min. 32secs
Tote paid Rs. 24 for win.
Winner trained by M.C. Patel.

THE CURRAGH PLATE (Div. II)—Distance 6 furlongs.
Mr. A.H. Wadia's CLARIFY 8/9, Maxwell 1
Mr. B.D. Garware's BEAU GESTE 8/8, Roberts 2
Nawabzada Fakrulmulk of Bhopal and Major R.M. Sassoon's SILK APRON 8/9, Brace 3
Mrs. N. Hickie's SAGONE 8/11, Carr 4
Not run: Ben Braggie 9/2, Highla 8/12, Dark Fellow 8/7, Wonderful 7/7.
Won by neck, 4 lengths, neck.
Time: 1min. 15 2/5secs.
Tote paid Rs. 38 for win; Rs. 17, Rs. 15 and Rs. 30 for places.
Winner trained by M. Dhalia.

THE AUTUMN PLATE (Div. II)—Distance 6 furlongs.
Mr. C. A. Murad's COUNTESS NIL 9/0, Carr 1
Mr. G. Dharamsey's RESPITE 8/2, Britt ... 2
Mr. A. Svamvar's CALL TO ARMS 7/11, B. McQuade 3
Mr. Moosa M. Hoosein's FIRDOUSE 8/4 (cd. 8/1), Mohd. Khan 4
All ran.
Won by 1/2 length, 1/2 length, 3 lengths.
Time: 1min. 17secs.
Tote paid Rs. 56 for win; Rs. 24, Rs. 16 and Rs. 64 for places.
Winner trained by D.W. Balfour.

THE AUTUMN PLATE (Div. I)—Distance 6 furlongs.
Mrs. Justice's DISCARD 8/2, Roberts 1
Mr. Osman Chotani's PRINCESS MUMTAZ 8/6, Raffaele 2
H.H. the Maharani Tarabai of Kolhapur's BAY NAZIR 7/11 (cd. 7/11), Marrable 3
Mr. M. Wemyss' COLUMBINE 7/9, Harding 4
Not run: Prominent 8/0.
Won by 3/4 length, 1/2 length, 1/2 length.
Time: 1min. 15 3/5secs.
Tote paid Rs. 129 for win; Rs. 36, Rs. 30 and Rs. 31 for places.
Winner trained by M. Ali Asker.

THE ALANDI PLATE (Div. II)—Distance 1 mile.
Messrs. J.R. Kasperkhan and K.J. Mehta's DESERT GEM 8/11, Evans 1
Mrs. Justice's SAIF BAHADUR 8/2, Roberts 2
Mr. N. Rupchand's HASHIM 8/5, Jones ..3
The Thakore Saheb of Rajkot's ROMANTIC PRINCE 7/12, Whiteside 4
Not run: Dalli al Iraq 7/10.
Won by 1/2 length, head, head.
Time: 1min. 55 1/5secs.
Tote paid Rs. 25 for win; Rs. 15, Rs. 29 and Rs. 25 for places.
Winner trained by Syed Fatah.

THE ALANDI PLATE (Div. I)—Distance 1 mile.
H.H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's YOUNG TIGER 8/5, Britt 1
H.H. the Maharani Tarabai of Kolhapur's DAHMAN SURI 7/13 (cd. 8/1), Jadhav 2
Mr. Sion F. Nessim's GOLD DEPOSIT 9/0, Brace 3
Mr. G.G. Lala's FADHLI MINSHAD 9/2, Roberts 4
Not run: Royal Rival 8/5, Legion II 7/12.
Won by 1 length, 1 1/2 length, 1 1/2 length.
Time: 1min. 54 2/5secs.
Tote paid Rs. 48 for win; Rs. 20, Rs. 19 and Rs. 18 for places.
Winner trained by M.C. Patel.

3 Tickets on Daily Tote Double each returned Rs. 1,346/8.
10 Tickets on Daily Tote Treble paid Rs. 1,897 each.

TO-MORROW'S BIG FIGHT

Will Lou Nova Dethrone Champion "Brown Bomber"

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.

JOE LOUIS AND LOU NOVA FINISHED THE MOST SERIOUS TRAINING FOR THE WORLD HEAVY-WEIGHT BATTLE ON NEW YORK POLO GROUNDS, ON MONDAY, AND WHILE THE BETTING SHOWS THE CHAMPION LOUIS 12/5, ON FAVOURITE, 25 OF THE 60 WRITERS IN NEW YORK FAVOUR NOVA TO WIN.

Jack Dempsey, a former world champion, once said that Nova is the most likely boxer to return the title to White man and Nova is confident that he will dethrone the "Brown Bomber" on Monday, as he showed every toughness during the training suggesting that he would take any punishment that Louis hands out.

LOUIS CONFIDENT

Louis, on the other hand, is realising that this may be his last championship fight, and is extremely confident and his training showed that the tiredness which marked some of his earlier fights, had gone, and he was hitting with a snap precision which may worry the challenger. Louis is liable to immediate military service with possible admission in October which is the reason for him for wondering whether the army career may check any further fights for Championship.—Reuter.

WEEK-END CRICKET

Tall Scoring In Half-Day Games

Brilliant First-Wicket Stand Of 150 By Muslim Players: Palia Captures 6 Wickets For 44

Thanks to bright weather, the half-day cricket fixtures on Saturday went off in full swing, and tall scoring was once more witnessed everywhere.

In a brilliant first-wicket partnership of 150 on the Muslim Gymkhana ground, A. A. Hakim and S. M. Kadri playing for the home-team against the B. B. & C. I. Audit, piled up 75 and 54 respectively, the latter remaining not-out. Hakim's score included four sixers and eight fours.

The Parsi Gymkhana who had entertained the B. B. & C. I. "A" team declared at 174 for 5 wickets J. S. Lawyer scoring 46. The visitors lost 8 wickets for 112. Palia from the home-side took six wickets for only 44 runs, which was the best bowling performance of the day.

The C. C. I. who had entertained the Sydenham College, gained a good victory, over their opponents, thanks to the good batting performances of V. N. Raiji and U. M. Merchant, who gathered each 59, and 54 (not out), respectively.

PARSI GYMKHANA VS. B. B. & C. I. RLY (A).

PARSI GYMKHANA (1st Innings)
K. R. Meherhomji 25, P. E. Palia 29, R. R. Irani 20, A. J. Wadia 6, J. S. Lawyer 46, R. S. Cooper (not out) 39, Extras 9. Total (for 5 wickets) 174.

From the rival team S. N. Mehta took 3 wickets for 73 runs.

B. B. & C. I. RLY. 'A' (1st Innings)
B. E. Kapadia 0, B. P. Kadam 13 J. O. Gonsalves 35, P. Vithal 1, H. A. Mahale 6, S. N. Mehta (not out) 23, K. V. Maniar 12, K. G. Pardesi 0, S. Leveday 9, Extras 13, Total (for 8 wickets) 112..

From the Parsi Gymkhana side Palia took 6 wickets for 44 runs and R S. Cooper 2 for 29 runs.

(This match ended in a draw).

MUSLIM GYMKHANA VS. B. B. & C. I. AUDIT.

B. B. & C. I. AUDIT (1st Innings)
Hatimbhoy 5, J. Mullan 16, M. N. Ambre 20 C. M. Rana 40, A. Almeida 6. F. Pedar (not out) 32, Kasam 0, Abdulla 0, M. Kharva 4, J. Havevala 2, Kharva (not out) 8, Extras 11, Total (for 9 wickets) 144.

From the home team J. Nathani took 4 wickets for 26 runs.

MUSLIM GYMKHANA (1st Innings.)
A. A. Kakim 75, S. M. Kadri (not out) 54, K. C. Ibrahim (not out) 2, Total (for 1 wicket) 133.

TIMES OF INDIA SPORTS CLUB VS. HINDU GYMKHANA "A"

HINDU GYMKHANA (1st Innings)
M. K. Mantri 58, K. H. Jobunputra 17, M. S. Naik 4, A. J. Dossa 2, M. D. Ved 14, D. G. Kapadia 0, L. V. Apte 9, M. B. Pathan 8, V. J. Kapadia 1 I. Mehta (not out) 3, A. A. Gokhle 15, Extras 17, Total 148.

From the opponents Lelinvala took 4 wickets for 73, Vaker 3 for 21, and Engineer 2 for 37 runs.

"TIMES OF INDIA" SPORTS CLUB (1st Innings)
F. J. D'Souza 5, R. S. Mahajan 16, N. C. Lelinvala 6, S. B. Burkul 23, P. C. Engineer 1, K. H. Edwards 19, R. R. Wadker (not out) 31, D. D. Brahmankar 3, F. Karal 4, N. D. Lowalikar (not out) 2, Total (for 8 wickets) 116.

AT BRABOURNE STADIUM

SYDENHAM COLLEGE VS. C. C. I.

SYDENHAM COLLEGE (1st Innings.)
R. V. Kapadia 13, P. V. Prabhu 10, M. N. Raiji 35, P. H. D'Souza 8, N. S. Sakru 25, P. B. Buch (not out) 39, H. E. Reshemvala 3, F. C. Mohovala 0, Extras 18, Total (for 7 wickets) 153.

C. C. I. (1st Innings)
V. N. Raiji 59, V. M. Merchant 39, U. M. Merchant (not out) 54, S. P. Kapadia 0, Extras 4, Total (for 3 wickets) 156.

RESIGNATION ONLY ON "WEIGHTY OCCASION"

Kripalani On Issue Of Loan To Sind War Week Fete

KARACHI, Sept. 26.

The resolution of the Karachi Municipal Corporation making a loan of buntings and other decorative materials to the Sind War Week Fete without charging rent was too trivial a matter for any action to be taken by Congressmen in the Local bodies, says Acharya J. B. Kripalani, General Secretary of the Congress, in the course of reply to a query made by three Karachi Councillors.

In a letter addressed to Mr. Parsram V. Tahilramani, President of the Sind Provincial Congress Committee, Acharya Kripalani makes the above statement, and adds that if the Congress members must resign from the Corporation there must be some weighty occasion for doing so.—United Press.

BASSEIN SATYAGRAHI REMOVED FROM YERAVDA JAIL

POONA, September 27.

Dr. G. B. Parulekar, a "B" class prisoner from Bassein, who was serving his sentence in the Yeravada Jail in connection with the Satyagraha movement, has been removed to the Sasoon hospital for medical observation last night.

Dr. Parulekar, who, it is understood, is suffering from heart trouble, was sentenced to eight months' simple imprisonment on 10th March for offering Satyagraha at Bassein.—A. P.

2 CONGRESSMEN REMOVED TO THANA

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Messrs. Mahadeo Narayan Medhe and Maruthi Jethiba Panhalkar, two local Congressmen scheduled to offer Satyagraha, this evening, were arrested under the Defence of India Rules, in the early hours of this morning and removed to Thana Jail.

LATHI CHARGE IN NELLORE

NELLORE, Sept. 26.

Recrudescence of trouble occurred to-day in Nellore, when attempts were made to take out "tiger" disguise processions in contravention of the prohibitory order.

The police had to disperse crowds in different parts of the town with lathi charge, as a result of which a few persons were injured.

About thirty persons were arrested to-day. Four women and a number of others who were taken into custody were later let off.—A. P.

MAULANA BIHARI RELEASED

LAHORE, Sept. 27.

Maulana Nuruddin Bihari, member of the A.I.C.C., was released from Gujarat Jail, this morning, on expiry of his term of one year's imprisonment.

Mehta Ranbirsingh, a member of the P.P.C.C., was also released to-day.—A.P.

Congressmen Banned From Holding Meetings

JESSORE, Sept. 26.

Maulvi Rezaul Karim, a Congress leader of the District and eight others have been served with notices, under Section 144 Cr.P.C., prohibiting them from holding meetings in connection with the "Gandhi Jayanti Celebration." The Maulvi Sahib was to have presided over such a meeting, which was announced to be held at Lahagora, in Narail Sub-division.—A.P.

Gujarati Mandal In Allahabad

ALLAHABAD, (By Mail).

The Gujarati speaking residents of Allahabad have formed an Association for the propagation of Gujarati literature and culture. Mr. Mahipatram Mehta, News Editor, "Leader" is the president of the Mandal.

Under the auspices of the Mandal Gandhi Jayanti celebrations were performed, sale of Khadi Hundis, being a commemorative feature of the occasion.

NIZAM GOVT. MOVE FOR REFORMS

HYDERABAD, September 26.

The Nizam's Government has issued a communique for public information revealing "The nature and variety of questions which have been and are being dealt with and the detailed work involved in preparing and giving effect to the constitutional reforms scheme announced by "Gazette Extraordinary" in 1939."

The communique says that the wide scope of the announcement has led to the necessity of preparing nine different enactments dealing with different bodies.

In addition, it continues, the machinery of election and representation necessitates the existence of ancillary legislation.

The communique further says, "While the very number of these different enactments and rules requires some time for completion, their nature requires some time for completion, their nature requires careful and, in many cases, original drafting.

No Parallel

Where normally the legislative experience of British India is relied upon, subject to certain modifications to suit local requirements, for purposes of state legislation, the structure of the constitution proposed for the different representative bodies, based as they will be on interests, makes it impossible to take help from parallel legislation in British India so far as the essential features are concerned."

The enactments and rules which have now been completed are as follows:—Rules for the Statutory Advisory Committees, District Conferences and rules relating to corrupt practices and election petitions; regulations in connection with election offences and inquiries, local authorities loans, sanitary powers, panchayat, district boards (including provision for Jagir and illaqa boards), district municipalities and town committees, cantonments, Legislative Assembly; Legislative Assembly Rules, Assembly members' allowances Rules and Assembly standing orders.

Financial Appeal

An officer of the Finance Department has also been appointed to examine and report on the financial aspect of the reforms scheme so that the cost may be assessed and allocated in advance.

The communique further explains that having in view the difficult nature and wide extent of the work as well as the fact that the Assembly can come into being only when the district boards begin to function (as these boards have under the scheme to send representatives to the Assembly), not to mention the impossibility of inaugurating the reformed bodies all at the same time due to the strain it will cause to the electoral machinery, the scheme will be introduced piecemeal.

Apart from the creation of Advisory Committees, appointment boards for each department and annual conferences in all the districts of the dominions the reforms scheme will also mean the ultimate creation or reconstitution of 16 district boards, 12 jagir or illaqa Boards, 21 district Municipalities, 92 town committees and 1,000 panchayats.

These boards and municipalities will have elected majorities and this adds to the reasons, says the communique, for inaugurating the different bodies piecemeal as it is not possible to deal with all at one time.—A. P.

No Change In Sanskrit Syllabus

NAINITAL, Sept 27.

Government of the United Provinces, it is learned, have come to the decision that no change is necessary in the syllabus of studies for Sanskrit examination.

It will be recalled that a committee was appointed in 1938 to advise the Government as to what changes, if any, were required in the syllabus.

Government now considered the report of the committee and, "in view of the far-reaching consequences of the proposed change and the very serious difference of opinion expressed in the press and elsewhere" do not propose to make any change at present. The old syllabus will be maintained.—A. P.

FOUR CHARITIES CALENDAR FETE

All roads lead to "Cutch Castle", Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, on Monday next when there will be real good all round fun from 7 p.m. to 2 a.m.

For the old and middleaged there will be bridge, rummy and mah-jong, for the young and gay dancing and a ballet by the famous Indian dancer Menaka and her troupe. For the more boisterous and venturesome there will be many interesting games which may bring in not only prizes but something more valuable.

There will be an excellent supper, beautiful prizes and lots of other enjoyment amongst surroundings, where palms and the Arabian Sea lit up with illuminations will give you your money's worth. Each ticketholder will be given 4 charity calendars.

Special bus accommodation will enable people to go to the gates of Cutch Castle upto 9.30 p.m. and buses will also be there after the show is over.

Tickets can be had from Mrs. Bapsey Sabavala (Tel. No. 31181 and 41032) and Messrs. Mongini Ltd.

Those desiring to play bridge, rummy and mahjong are requested to intimate to Mrs. S. R. Chichgar (Tel. No. 45097 and 43083) and Mrs. Dady Dubash (Tel. No. 60674).

ADVANCING STANDARD TIME IS UNNECESSARY

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on September 23 the draft Administration Report, with the Accounts, for the year 1940-41 was approved

In reply to a reference from the Government of India inviting the Trustees' views on a proposal to advance the (Indian Standard Time) by one hour for the duration of the War, it was decided to inform Government that in the Trustees' opinion the adoption of the proposal was unnecessary in the case of Bombay

Sanction was accorded to various new minor works estimated to cost Rs. 20.000 in the aggregate.

A 10-year lease of about 12,055 square yards of land at Mazagon-Sewri and a 3-year lease of compartment 'E' (about 4,419 square feet) of the Sagar Press Godown at Sassoon Dock, were granted to the Government of India and Messrs. Corn Products Co., (India) Ltd., respectively.

Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar For Bombay

MADRAS, Sept. 27.

The Hon'ble Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, Commerce Member of the Government of India left Madras this morning by the Bombay Express for Bombay 'en route' to Simla.—A. P

CHEMICAL FACTORY AT KATHWADA

15 Lakhs Venture: Baroda State's Encouragement

BARODA, Sept. 27.

A chemical factory to manufacture certain textile chemicals has been started by Seth Vadilal Lallubhai at Kathwada in the Dehram taluka with a capital of Rs. 15,00,000.

With a view to giving facilities to industrial enterprise in the State, the Baroda Government will purchase 5 per cent cumulative preference shares of the Company worth Rs. 3,00,000, if 80 per cent of the capital is subscribed.—United Press.

RAILWAY BOARD MEMBER'S TOUR

SIMLA, Sept. 27.

Mr. J. H. F. Raper, member, Railway Board, will leave Delhi on the 8th October, 1941, on a short tour. He will be in Calcutta from the 9th to the 13th, and in Bombay from the 15th to the 18th, and will be back in Delhi on the 19th October.—A. P.

The Government of Bombay has sanctioned Rs 3.000 for the starting of relief work in the Jamkhed Mahal of Ahmednagar District. The grant will be utilised to improve the Kusulamb ghat portions on the Pimpalwandi-Kusulamb track near Pimpalwandi and Domri ghat, where embankment work has been found necessary.

Off They Go!

THE DRAMATIC FIREWORKS

OF

BOMBAY TALKIES'

Anjān

STARRING:

DEVIKA RANI

AND

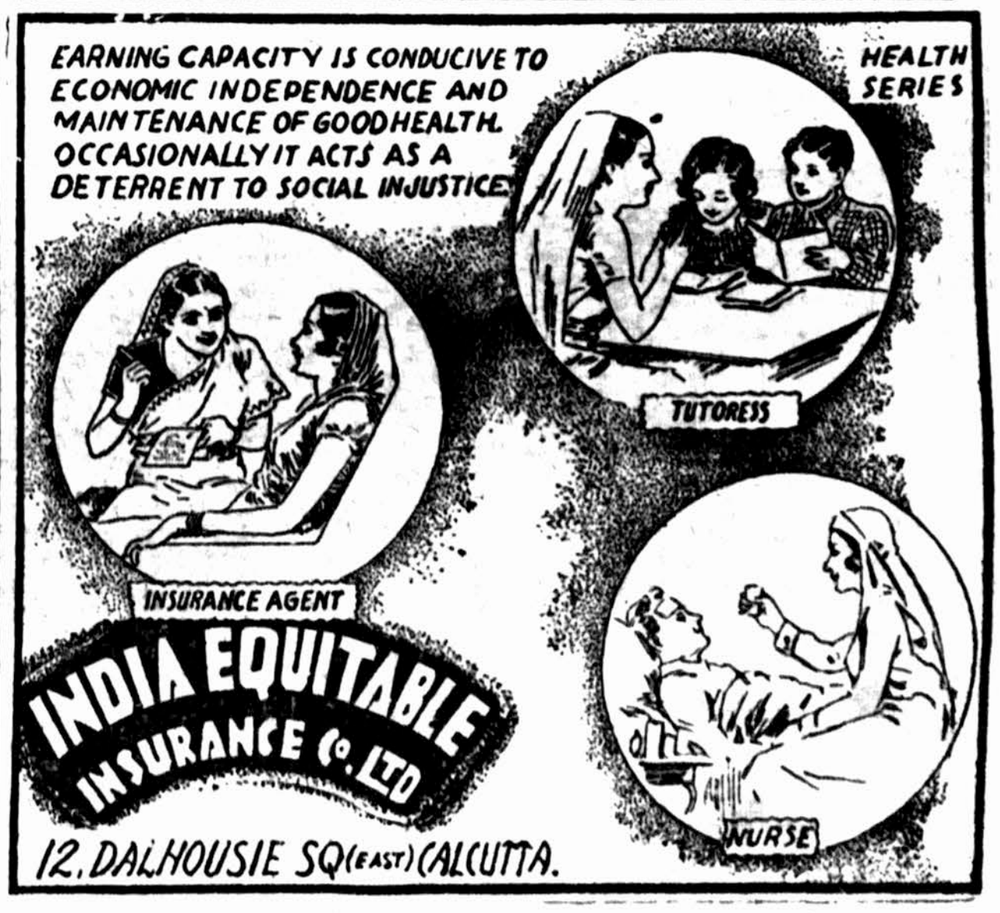
ASHOK KUMAR

AT

ROXY

Daily: 4, 7, 10 p.m.

Today & Tues. (Dusserah) 1 p.m.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HINDU MAHASABHA SESSION AND GOVT. BAN

Savarkar And Sabha Executive To Decide Issue

PATNA, Sept. 27.

The order of the Bihar Government prohibiting the holding of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha session in certain districts of Bihar announced in a communique yesterday, it is understood, has been referred to Mr. V. D. Savarkar, and the All-India Executive of the Hindu Sabha by the Provincial Hindu Sabha for consideration and final decision.—A. P.

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Insure Your Seats by Advance Reservation

This Unusual picture
is DRAWING CROWDS
in 8TH GREAT WEEK.

NATIONAL STUDIOS'
SISTER
Featuring:
SHEIKH MUKHTAR,
MALINI JAYWANT, HARISH,
KANAIYALAL, HUSNA BANU.
Directed by:
MEHBOOB
AT
PATHE
Matinee: to-day at 12-30
Other shows at 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
ZANANA SHOW
on 2nd Oct. at 12-30.

IT'S MUSIC MOVES EVERY HEART!

SANT SAKHU
PRABHAT'S Film-Biography of Faith
Starring:
HANSA, GOURI,
KULKARNI & SUMITRA
DRAWING CAPACITY HOUSES AT
CENTRAL
HINDI: Daily 7, Sat., Sun., Holidays 4 and 10 p.m.
MARATHI: Daily 4, 10, Sat., Sun., Holidays 1-30 and 7 p.m.

GANDHI JAYANTI

"Armed With Charkha, Mahatma's Army Marches!"

More Tributes Paid At City Meetings; Khadi Hundies Sold; Congress Members Enrolled

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Vigorous sale of khadi hundies characterised the Gandhi Jayanti celebrations in the city on Saturday. A public meeting was held at Kamgar Maidan in the evening, under the chairmanship of Mr. V. L. Mehta.

The Hindustani elocution competition which was scheduled to be held in the Jinnah Hall in the evening was, however, postponed "sine die".

WARD COMMITTEES ACTIVE

Besides the programme of the B.P.C.C. many of the Ward Congress Committees had their own programme. Workers of the "A" ward hawked khadi from door to door and enrolled Congress members.

The "C" ward had a full programme including a students' procession in the evening and screening of the talkie film of the Ramgarh Congress. The "D" and "G" wards also organised public meetings at Tardeo and De Lisle Road.

NATIONAL REVOLUTION

Addressing a public meeting at Kamgar Maidan, Mr. Vaikunth L. Mehta said that India had the good fortune to be served by a series of very eminent leaders but none had left the impress of his personality on the page of history as Mahatma Gandhi had done. The Mahatma's services to the nation were manifold, but the most important was his effort for the amelioration of the poor and down-trodden people of the country.

Almost from the day of his entry on the scene of Indian politics, Gandhiji had brought about a national revolution. He had imbued vast masses of men with a spirit of nationalism and self-respect so that in the place of the few leisured people who meddled in politics, lakhs of people were, at present, working for the political freedom of the country.

ECONOMIC PROGRAMME

While his political work was very great, Gandhiji's economic programme was equally significant. The great mass of the Indian people are dependent on agriculture and with the constant increase in population, the pressure on arable land was constantly increasing. Hence the great need to supplement the meagre income of the starving peasant. This object was effectively served by the economic programme of Gandhiji.

THE KHADI ARMY

Mr. Abidally Jafferbhoy prayed that Gandhiji may live long enough not only to see India politically free but to see the end of the misery and suffering of the poor people. This had been his greatest concern throughout his life. While it was obvious that the misery of the poor could not end without the freedom of the country, the khadi and village industries programme could, in the meanwhile, give them considerable relief. He appealed to the people to march in Gandhiji's army, dressed in khadi uniforms and armed with the charkha.

Mr. V. S. Dongre and S. B. Vora referred to the significance of non-violence in the context of the world war.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME

On Sunday the B.P.C.C. has arranged for a crowded programme which includes flag salutation in the morning, non-stop spinning till night, a spinning competition at 3 p.m., two public lectures by Mr. J. C. Kumarappa and a public meeting at Dhanji Street in the night. Besides this, the Ward Committees have their own programmes.

GANDHI JAYANTI CELEBRATIONS

To-day's Programme By B. P. C. C.

The Secretary, B. P. C. C writes:—

Flag Salutation at 8 a.m (S. T.) at Congress House. Shri Dhirajlal B. Desai, President of the B. P. C. C. will unfurl the National Flag. Volunteers and Sevikas are requested to be present at the Congress House, at 7 a.m. (S. T.).

Non-stop spinning will commence at the Congress House after the Flag Salutation is over and it will continue up to 8 in the evening.

Public Meeting at Instituto Luso Indiano Hall, Burrow's Lane near Thakurdwar, at 11 a.m (S. T.) when Shri J. C. Kumarappa will address and Shri Dhirajlal B. Desai will preside. There will be a spinning competition at Jinnah Hall, between 3 and 4.

A public lecture will be given at Napoo Maidan, Matunga, G. I. P. Rly. at 6 p.m. (S. T.) by Shri J. C. Kumarappa under the presidentship of Shri Dhirajlal B. Desai. Subject of the lecture: Village Industries and National Planning.

A public meeting will be held at Dhanji Street, Parsi Gally, at 9 p.m. (S. T.) under the joint auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and Bhuleshwar District Congress Committee. President Shri Soomderdas Morarji and Speakers: Mrs. Lilavati K. Munshi, Shri Purshottam Kanji, Shri Samaldas Gandhi, Shri Motichand G. Kapadia and Shri Mansinghrao Jagtap. Vishnu Pagnis will entertain the gathering with his popular devotional songs.

PROGRAMME BY WARD COMMITTEES.

Flag Salutation at Dwarkadas Lane, Fort, under the auspices of the "A" Ward D. C.C. at 7-30 a.m. (S. T.).

Flag Salutation at Tarwadi Harijan quarters, under the auspices of the Mandvi D. C. C. at 8 a.m. (S. T.), followed by Mass spinning. Shri Salebhoy Abdul Kadar will unfurl the Flag.

Spinning Demonstration and enrolment of Congress members by Bhuleshwar D C. C. to start at 8-30 a.m. (S. T.).

Flag Salutation, under the auspices of the Byculla District Congress Committee, at New Nagpada, near Police Hospital, Hirji Govindji Building, Top Floor, at 8 a.m. (S. T.). Shri G. A. Savant will unfurl the Flag.

Public meeting under the auspices of the Byculla D. C. C. at Hirji Govindji Building Compound, New Nagpada, at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.). President: Mrs. Violet Alva; Speakers, Sjts Kashiprasad Singh, R. K Achrekar, Gajendranath Sharma, R. D. Singh, G. A. Savant, B D. Tammal and Nand Lal Sharma.

'Students' Day' will be observed by Dadar D C. C. Under its auspices there will be an Elocution Competition to-day, at 9-30 a.m. (S. T.), at Vanmali Hall. President Mr. P. Gadgil, Editor of 'Lokamanya' and the subject of the Elocution Competition is "Non-violence an efficient means to end war." There will be another public meeting at Fergusson Road, Pimpal Maidan, at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) under the presidentship of Dr. T. R. Naravane. Speakers: Mr. Nagvekar, Mr Mapara, Mr. Rajadhyaksha, Mr Goverdhan Sharma and Shitalaprasad Sharma.

At Kalyan

Gandhi Jayanti Celebrations at Kalyan will come off as per the following programme, from 28-9-41 to 4-10-41:

To-day (Sunday).—Flag Salutation in Shiwaji Chowk at 8 a.m. by Shri Kanji G. Kerson, M. L. A. Public Meeting at 9 p.m. Shiwaji Chowk. Speakers Shri D. W. Raut, Shri Minocheher P. Zaiwala, B. A of Bordi and Shri Shamrao Patil of Bordi; 29th Sept. (Mon.).—Opening of Khadi Exhibition at 9 a.m. in Krishna Building, Shiwaji Chowk by Sri V. V. Subba Rao. Night public meeting in Tilak Chowk 9 p.m. Speakers Sri Tatyasaheb Deshpande of Poona and Sri Jankiprasad of Chembur; 30th Sept. (Tue.).—Flag Salutation and Continuous spinning on Charkas and Taklis at 8 a.m. Place Sri Purshotam Patel's house; 1st Oct. (Wed.).—Public meeting in Gandhi Chowk at 9 p.m Speaker Sri V. S. Bapat; 2nd Oct. (Thu.).—Flag Salutation, Prabhat Pheri and procession from 7 a.m. starting from Shiwaji Chowk; 3rd Oct. (Fri.).—Collection of yarn and money for Gandhi purse; 4th Oct. (Sat.).—Street-corner meeting in Harijan quarters.

INDIA'S HUGE DEFENCE EXPENDITURE

Rise Of Rs. Five Lakhs Daily?

SIMLA, Sept. 27.

The defence expenditure which is estimated at Rs. 20,00,000 a day at the time of the special budget in November last reached the level of about Rs. 23,00,000 at the time of presentation of the central budget at the end of February.

According to rough estimates and the expansion of India's armament production capacity, the expenditure is now estimated on the average at over Rs. 25,00,000 daily.—United Press.

CALCUTTA: Mr. Ranjit Roy, a Congress worker of the Faridpur District, was released from the District jail after the expiry of his term of imprisonment.

"HINDUSTAN TIMES" CASE

"Two Parties Created In Meerut"

Was Question Of Raising Money Mooted At Instance Of Court?

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 26.

In the "Hindustan Times" contempt of court case, Mr. Surajbal Swami, a practitioner of Meerut, replying to Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, said that Mr. Vidyarthi delivered judgment in the case of four accused, but had not delivered judgment in the case of 16 others so long as he (Mr. Surajbal) was present. He came to know that they were acquitted from lawyers.

Further, Rs. 200 was collected in notes, and Rs. 200 was promised on behalf of two accused by the advocate of Bijnor. Further, the witness discussed the matter with the Judge and other lawyers. The lawyers asked him to pay Rs. 300 Rs. 100 for each of his three accused, who were his clients. The witness informed them that he had not been engaged to his clients hanged in that manner. He, however, agreed to pay at the rate of Rs. 50 for each accused, the total of Rs. 150, but he had not got the money ready.

"AT INSTANCE OF COURT".

The witness stated that the question of raising money was at the instance of the court. He said he was positive that Mr. Vidyarthi said; "What can I do" The Governor saw the Chief Justice, and he told me to raise money for the War Fund; and I am expected to do this."

Further, the witness was asked by Mr. Vidyarthi to see him after the incident, but he refused to see till September 9, when he told Mr. Vidyarthi that the witness was not going to tell a lie.

The witness further informed that as he was asked by Mr. Vidyarthi to see him and as he did not like seeing Mr. Vidyarthi, he had asked his son-in-law, Mr. Krishna Swarup, to see Mr. Vidyarthi on September 1. He subsequently learnt from his clerk that Mr. Vidyarthi had obtained from his son-in-law a written statement about the Judge not having said that he had raised fund at the instance of the Chief Justice.

The witness also informed the Court that the incident which gave rise to the case had created two parties in Meerut, one supporting Mr. Vidyarthi and another Mr. Devadas Gandhi.

Replying to Sir Wazir Hasan, the witness said he did not protest when money was being raised, as it was not a lawyer's duty, nor did he cinsider it improper on the part of the court, as the name of the Chief Justice was there.

Replying to the court the witness said that the statement that the judgement was delivered in piecemeal was untrue, but he had come to know that his clients had been acquitted.

Mr. Krishna Swarup, on examination by Sir Tej Bahadur confirmed in essentials the evidence of Mr. Surajbal Swami regarding interview with Mr. Vidyarthi, and the cause of leaving Meerut.

The hearing will be resumed on October 27. United Press.

'Greatest Pageant Of The East'

Mysore Presents An Unforgettable Spectacle During Dasara Days

(From Our Own Correspondent).

Once again, Mysore is celebrating Dasara, the National Festival. Almost overnight, the Garden City of India has turned into a fairyland. The clean, broad streets and squares are full of people who have but one thought in their minds—the Festival. It is a National Festival in the sense that it is observed throughout the State with more than customary religious fervour and devotion.

The famous illuminations at the Mysore Palace were switched on as usual on the first night of the festival. Shortly after dusk, the landscape around the Palace, resembling an ocean under a clear moon-lit night, could be observed from a distance of over twenty miles; and as bus-loads of visitors were pouring into the City from the surrounding areas, their attention was drawn to the illuminated golden tower, standing out invitingly, as a beacon-light, within the prominent contour of the Palace walls. Reaching Mysore, the first impulse that a visitor gets is the desire to run up and see the beautiful fairyland around the Palace.

The Durbar

As soon as dusk sets in, all roads in Mysore lead to the Palace. Here, directly after the illuminations are switched on, His Highness the Maharaja sits in Durbar at the Palace Balcony. Behind His Highness and on either side of him on the balcony sit prominent officials of his Government and distinguished visitors, wearing the customary robes of the Durbar. In the vast sqaure facing His Highness there are gathered a hundred thousand or more of his subjects, and perhaps quite as many visitors from the neighbouring provinces and Indian States.

The scene is most inspiring; there is pin-drop silence among the masses of people that are assembled in the brilliantly lit square. A signal is given for amusements to begin. Boxing, dancing, fireworks and other interesting games and amusements are witnessed in the arena between the Square and the Palace. State troops in their richly coloured uniforms sometimes march past, giving the scene a very animated appearance. This goes on for about an hour, after which His Highness retires, taking leave of his people. This is the usual scene during all the nine nights.

The importance of Dasara and the celebration of the festival in Mysore is based on a very interesting legend. A few miles away from the Palace there stands a little hillock which takes the name of Chamundi Hill. On this hill is installed the tutelary deity of the Mysore Ruling House, the Goddes Chamundeswari.

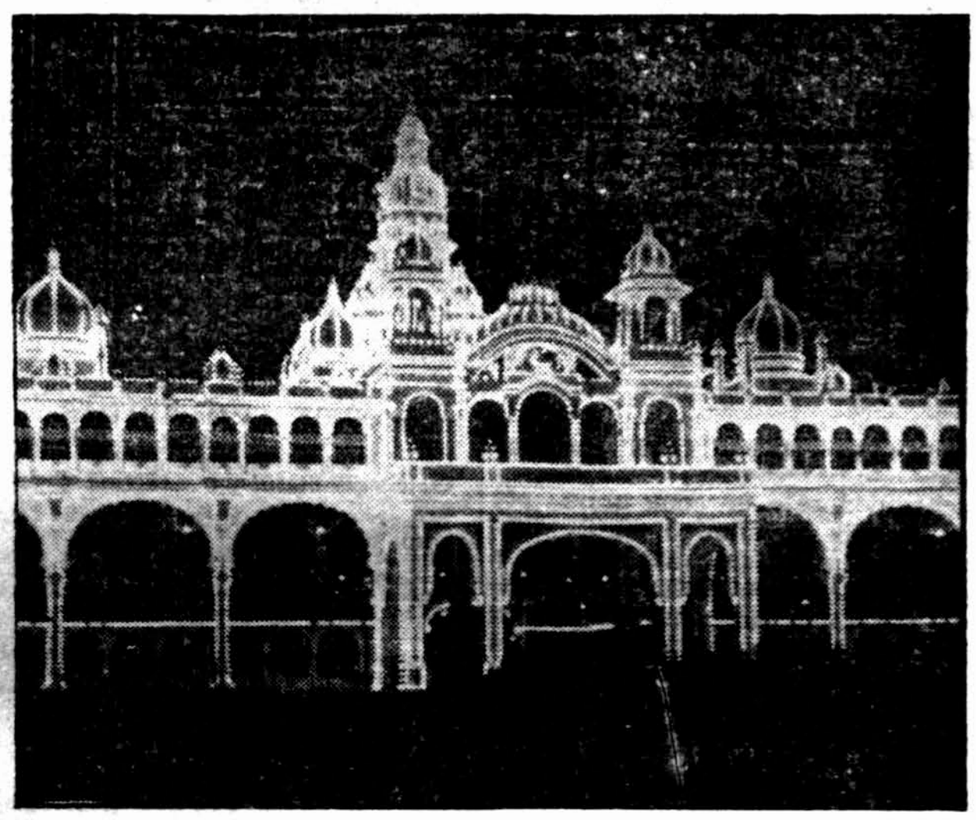
Nine-Day Battle

Mention is made in the legends of a nine-day battle that was fought between the Goddess Chamundeswari and the buffalo-faced Demon Mahishasura. It is commonly believed that this famous battle of nine days, which correspond to the nine days of Dasara, was fought on the hillock of Chamundi in Mysore. On the tenth, or 'Dasami' day, after a hard battle, the Goddess slew the Demon and set the world free from the forces of evil, oppression and fear. Hence the 'Vijaya Dasami' (victorious tenth) day is celebrated in Mysore with great eclat and public rejoicing. One might almost say that the celebration of 'Vijaya Dasami' marks the peak of Dasara festivity in Mysore.

The procession on Vijaya Dasami day is an event eagerly looked-forward to by the people as well as visitors in Mysore. On this day, after doing the usual poojah, His Highness the Maharaja sets out from the Place in procession, seated on a richly-caparisoned elephant, followed by high dignitaries of the State, units of the State Forces, and other royal paraphernalia. The procession ends on reaching Banni Mantap in the outskirts of the city, where a small poojah is conducted by tradition. The procession then returns to the Palace. Large crowds of people line up on either side of the road as the procession leaves the gates of the Palace, and as one keeps looking at it, the impression which it gives with the bewitching strains of music in the background, is unforgettable. Rightly has this scene be claimed to be the "Greatest Pageant of the East."

The sacred elephant of Mysore being led in procession during the Dasara.

(Photos by G. Nanja Nath).



The palace, Mysore, illuminated for the Dasara with thousands of electric bulbs.

Goodwill, The Best Safeguard!

CHRISTIANS SHOULD THROW IN THEIR LOT WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES; IDEAL OF SERVICE STRESSED

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Executive Committee of the All-India Council of Indian Christians met at the Hume Memorial School to-day. Mr. C. C. Paul, Chief Engineer to the Government of Hyderabad, presided.

It is understood that discussions centred round the draft of an Indian Christian Marriage Bill, which is to be introduced in the Central Assembly. Other routine matters were also discussed.

CHRISTIANS TO UNITE

In the afternoon, the Committee met the representatives of the Catholic community in the Mayor's room at the Mayor's invitation. It is learnt that there was a discussion of ways and means to unite the Catholics and the other Christians in civic matters.

During the evening there was a public meeting at Bowen Memorial Hall, which was addressed by Dr. H. C. Mukherji, Mr. B. L. Ralli Ram, Mr. R. H. Chetsingh and Mr. C. C. Paul, all members of the All-India Christian Council.

Prof. Soares presided.

GOODWILL, THE ONLY SAFEGUARD!

The burden of Dr. Mookherjee's speech was, "India is one nation, and indivisible. In spite of pin-pricks and possible persecution, we who are only two per cent of the population should throw in our lot with the rest. Without co-operation with whom we can do nothing. We should go to the Hindus and Muslims and tell them that it is not only their duty but also their privilege to protect us. Their goodwill is our only safeguard; we should not ask for anything else."

Dr. Mookherji thought that the ultimate solution of the communal problem could be only on ethical grounds. As for the Christians, they could never hope for political power, and they should strive only for moral leadership. They should be first in service.

Mr. Ralli Ram said that the Indian Christians had the same political aspirations as the rest of nationalist India and the separate organisation was not with a view to express political differences or demand special treatment but only to safeguard ordinary citizenship rights. He hoped that in a free India, the other communities would remove a feeling of apprehension, that some of them had, that their religious liberties would be affected.

"STRUGGLE, SUFFERING AND SERVICE"

Mr. C. C. Paul said, "Our Association is not for the benefit of the Indian Christians. It is for the vindication of Christ; for service. We will ask nothing, but give freely all we can."

Mr. Chetsingh said that the recent declaration of Mr. Churchill had more than ever proved to the Christians that India was one in all matters. India had a unique genius for synthesis; to be true to herself, India had to absorb the Christians as an integral part of the country.

Prof. Soares who presided said that it should be the aim of all Christians to serve, and not to hunt for place or power. He did not believe that India would get her freedom as a gift; it had to be achieved through struggle, suffering and service.

NEW CHAIRMAN OF BOMBAY PORT TRUST

Sir B. Rama Rau's Temporary Appointment

SIMLA, Sept. 27.

It is understood Sir B. Rama Rau, till recently High Commissioner of South Africa, has been appointed Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust temporarily.

1|2 ANNA NICKEL COINS

SIMLA, Sept. 27.

The introduction of nickel coin of half anna is expected as a result of an amendment to the Indian Coinage Act which the Finance Member will introduce through a Bill at the autumn session of the Central Assembly. The object of the Bill will be to save work in the Mints and decrease the number of copper pice.—United Press.

WARDHA.—The Wardha District Bar Association offered felicitations on Saturday to Mr. M. S. Aney, Member-designate of the Viceroy's Executive Council.—A.P.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (up to 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 p.c. on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE", if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle,"—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPE WRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

20. MATRIMONIAL

Wanted young beautiful princess from Hindu State or Estate for England returned bachelor of well-known noble family. Those with no caste restrictions. Apply Box No. 15116, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted beautiful young Khatri girl for Kapur youngman 30 age. (Present Bombay). Income Rs. 400|- monthly. Box No. 15120, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted cultured Hindu girl for youngman 31 age, drawing Rs. 375|- Interview, Bombay upto 1st Oct. Box No. 15121, "Bombay Chronicle." (15121)

Wanted exceptionally beautiful tall Hindu or Parsi girl for bachelor returned after several years stay Europe, America and again visiting often belongs to modern refined well-known family of Assembly Members. Yearly income over one lakh. Chiefs Estates or very highly placed people. Apply. Interview at present Bombay. Box No. 15117, "Bombay Chronicle."

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted—Branch Manager for "Royal and Rankin's", New Branch to be opened at Bombay Town, on Rs. 100—5—200 plus Bonus to successful persons. Bright prospect. Cash Security Rs. 10,000|- essential. Preference to Homoeopathic practitioners. Apply to the American Research Homoeopathic Society Ltd., No. 6, Hare Street, Calcutta. (6169)

COTTON:

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES.
DECEMBER
New York: Sept. 27.

Previous closing	16.63
To-day's opening	16.58
Difference	—5
To-day's closing	16.56
Difference	—7

BROACH EXPECTATION.
Broach April/May ..... Rs. 226

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York: Sept. 27.

New York cotton showed slightly easier trend following week-end liquidation and New Orleans selling with unfavourable developments in Washington further restricting enterprise. Trading in December began at 16.58, that is, 5 points lower than last closing. Prices declined under increased local pressure and hedging with some outside selling. Subsequently prices further slumped under renewed general pressure with December closing at 16.56.

Following are the New York opening ranges :—
October (16.53/53) 16.36/36
December (16.76/76) 16.59/57
March (not received) 16.80/78

LONDON COMMODITIES.
London: Sept. 27.

SEEDS

Castorseeds Sept/Octbr. (£20 1/4 quoted) closed
Linseed Bombay/Calcutta Sept/Octbr (£20 quoted) closed
Linseed La Plata October (£12 3/8 quoted) closed
Groundnut Coromandal Coast Sept/Oct (£18 1/2 quoted) closed

JUTES

Dundee September October (£61 nominal) £61 nominal
Lightning September October (£55 nominal) £56 nominal

RUBBER

Spot (13 3/4d value) closed
Forward Nov. (13 3/4d value) closed

LONDON METALS

Tin (£256 buyers; £256 1/4 sellers. Idle) closed:
Electrolytic Copper (£62) £62
Lead (£25) £25
Glasgow Iron No. 2 (131 sh.) 131 sh.

BOMBAY YARN QUOTATIONS
HEDGE CONTRACT RATES
Bombay: Sept. 27.

Yarn No.	October	December	February
6 1/2s.	198	199	200
10 1/2s.	218	219	220
20 1/2s	310	313	314
40s.	535	540	545

Quotations for 6 1/2s., 10 1/2s., 40s. are nominal.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted Lady Typist, part time work. See personally between 5 to 7 p. m. Editor, "Swaraj", Shanti-Niwas, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Bombay 4. (15105)

140. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY AND RADIO ENGINEERING
SESSION BEGINS FROM OCTOBER, 1941

Limited number of seats. Enrol at once for a complete and thorough training

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY—This Institute has installed the latest Marconi apparatus of the same type as that in the Government Examination Centre at Alipore.

The percentage of passes attained by this Institute has been as high as 75 per cent

The demand for Wireless Operators is increasing and is, in fact, in excess of the supply. All passed students of this Institute have been employed.

The Institute is frequently receiving enquiries for the supply of wireless Operators from the Government, and other important sources.

RADIO ENGINEERING—There are excellent fields of employment and active work in India, which are increasing daily This is really a money-earning trade or industry Many can obtain well-paid berths in Radio Shops and Depots in the large towns, or can establish Radio Supply shops of their own

N. B—I. Sc. and B.Sc students are preferred for the above two Courses Matriculates or equivalent standard also admitted

Apply for Illustrated Prospectus with five annas stamps to the Principal, George Telegraph Training Institute, 136, Bowbazar Street Calcutta

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Selling Agents for Relief Bust of Poet Rabindranath Rs. 5/- each. India Model Mfg Co., 263/1, Upper Chitpore Road Calcutta. (5859)

FORECAST

Earn Rs. 126|- with guarantee with a nominal investment of Rs. 12 within any six days. See M. Sorabji, Nawab Building, 327, Hornby Road, oppo. Petit Library. (15104)

EXCHANGES:

CROSS RATES.
T T NEW YORK ON LONDON
New York: Sept. 27.

Previous closing	4.03 1/2
To-day's opening	4.03 1/2

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK
London: Sept. 27.

Previous closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's opening	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2

LONDON BULLION.
LONDON GOLD
London: Sept. 27.
London Gold (£8/8/0) closed
LONDON SILVER
London: Sept. 27.
Spot (23 1/2d) closed
Forward (23 7/16d) closed

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-6) 1-6
Paris on Bombay not quoted
New York on Milan not quoted
New York on Bombay (30.33) 30.33
London on Shanghai (0-2 27/32 to 0-3 3/16) 0-2 27/32 to 0-3 3/16
London on Kobe not quoted.

DISCOUNTS

3 months (1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent.
4 months (1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent
6 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent 1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent.

BULLION AND SEEDS.
Bombay: Sept. 27.

There was no trading during the night session.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
New York: Sept. 27.

Following are the New York Stock Exchange opening prices :—
General Motors (dol 40 5/8) dol 40 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 26 1/2) unquoted
U S Steel Common (dol 55 3/4) dol 55 3/4
U S Steel Preference (unquoted) unquoted

Piece-Goods And Yarn
Bombay, Sept. 26

Grey, Unbleached.—

	Per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Longcloth (Standard Quality) ...	„	1	3	2
Longcloth (Fine Quality)	„	2	0	6
Shirtings	„	1	3	0
Shirtings (Vegetable Quality) ...	„	1	2	4
Leopard Cloth	„	1	3	1
Dhoties (upto 1/2" nakhi Border)	„	1	2	0
Dhoties (Calcutta, 5/8" P.B.)	„	1	8	6
Drills	„	1	2	6
Domestics	„	1	1	2
Domestics	„	1	1	6
Salita	„	1	2	0
Chadars	„	1	4	2
White Bleached.—				
Longcloth	per piece	20	0	0
Drill	„	15	9	9
Yarn.—				
4s (All Waste)	per lb.	0	6	6
6 1/2s (All Waste)	„	0	6	8
8 1/2s	„	0	9	4
10 1/2s	„	0	10	3
12 1/2s	„	0	10	7
16s	„	0	13	10
20s	„	0	15	2
24s	„	0	15	8
32s	„	1	6	0
60s	„	2	11	2
80s	„	3	3	2

All-India Weather Report

POONA, Sept. 27.

Scattered thundershowers are reported from Northeast India and outside Assam, while isolated showers occurred in North-West Frontier Province, West Central India, Deccan Southeast Madras.

The chief amounts of rainfall are: Balasore and Gaya 3/4 inch each; Barisal and Calcutta 1/2 each; Hazaribagh, Indore and Khammameth a quarter each.

Forecast until the 28th evening. Scattered thundershowers are likely in Bengal, Orissa, Bihar and adjoining districts and east United Provinces. Isolated thundershowers may also occur in Deccan and southeast Madras.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 27-9-1941.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.006 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 82.1 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.4 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 89.5 degrees (3.6 above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 78.2 degrees (2.5 above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 84 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. NE

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 2 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 81 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 10 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 6

Rain in 24 hours 0.00 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 6.17 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 34.19 inches

Weather remark: Variable sky.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 27-9-41.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 84.2 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.14 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.93 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

Around The Courts

MOTOR DRIVER FINED FOR BREACH OF LIGHTING RULES

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Dhansingh Kanayer, a motor driver, was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 10 by the Chief Presidency Magistrate for breach of lighting regulations.

The prosecution stated that Sub-Inspector Warner noticed the accused driving his car along the Marine Drive with glaring headlights on July 27. Pleading not guilty, the accused stated that headlights had not been switched on at all and the headlights had khak covers.

On the evidence before the Court, the accused was sentenced as above.

Girl With Child Palmed Off As Virgin?

BOMBAY, Saturday.

After nearly six months of married life, a fifty-year-old Bania, it is alleged, came to know that he had been the victim of a hoax and the woman that he took as his wife was a married Marathi woman with a child instead of a virgin Bania girl as was represented to him by the marriage brokers.

He therefore filed a complaint of cheating against the persons alleged to have been instrumental in bringing about the marriage. The police arrested yesterday Rajbai Ghandelal Jhaveri and Bhaichand Jivraj in connection with the complaint.

The latter, it is alleged, represented to the complainant that the girl in question was a virgin Bania girl, and on the complainant approving the girl, the marriage was celebrated. Rs. 1,000 it is stated, was paid to Rajbai G. Jhaveri and Bhaichand Jivraj for giving the girl in marriage.

The police, on receiving the complaint, instituted inquiries and arrested Rajbai and Bhaichand in a house in Pinjrapole Lane. One Maratha girl was taken into custody in the house who, it is alleged, was about to be palmed off on another Bania under similar circumstance.

Deputy-Inspector Kale effected the arrests. Rajbai, it is alleged, conducted a Maternity Home at Pandarpur and the two women were inmates there. The Maternity Home had to be closed some time back due to Government orders.

Artist's Case Against Marwari Merchant Dismissed

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The complaint filed by A. P. D'Cruz, painter and artist, against Chiranjilal Loyalka, a Marwari businessman, in the court of Mr. Barot, 1st Additional Presidency Magistrate, was disposed of on Friday and an order discharging the notice against the accused was pronounced by the learned Magistrate.

In the course of his judgment the Magistrate observed 'inter alia' that the item of Rs. 28,578 challenged as a false debit by the complainant had been arrived at after taking into account the pronotes executed by the complainant and to give a finding in respect of the whole debit item would amount to sitting in appeal over the High Court judgment which had decreed the claim of the accused against the complainant.

The learned Magistrate further held in effect that the contention that the debit of Rs. 28,578 was bogus, was meant to show that the decree from the High Court had been fraudulently obtained, and such an offence would fall under Sec. 210 of the Penal Code which required sanction of the High Court to prosecute under Sec. 195 of the Cr. Pro. Code.

The complainant not having obtained sanction the present case was not maintainable, said the Magistrate.

Mr. C. D. Vyas, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. C. N. Kanuga defended the accused.

PRIMUS STOVE TRAGEDY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Shanker Yeshwant, aged 45, residing in room No. 38, Sarkari Tabela, Girgaum Road, was lighting a Primus stove, today at 4 a.m. when his clothes caught fire and he sustained third degree burns. He was removed to the G.T. Hospital where he died later.

The inquest was adjourned pending further inquiries.

ON THE AIR

SUNDAY, SEPT. 28.

Bombay 1—Programme

244 metres (1.231 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Favourites of the film land. 8-5 News in Hindustani. 8-15 News in English. 8-25 Classical hits. 8-40 News in Marathi. 8-50 News in Gujarati. 9 Sound news. 9-15 J. L. Ranade. 9-45 Hamid Husain. 11 H. Khan Mastana. 11-20 Jaltarang Solo. 11-30 News-play. 11-45 Sanjivani Marathe. 12 noon Bai Gangubai. 12-57 p.m. News in Hindustani. 1 Amel's Naghma. 1-10 Ghulam Rasool. 1-20 Air chorus party. 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Lunch hour music 5 To-morrow. 5-5 Sindhi song. 5-15 Gujarati ghazal. 5-25 News in Marathi. 5-30 News in Gujarati. 5-35 J. L. Ranade 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 Kannada song. 6-20 Local news and announcements. 6-25 Local news and announcements. 6-30 H. Khan Mastana. 6-50 Instrumental music. 7 Sanjivani Marathe. 7-15 Khurshid. 7-22 Punkaj Mullick. 7-30 Gujarati garbas. 7-45 Ebrahim. 7-55 News in Marathi. 8-10 News in Gujarati. 8-25 Topical talk or Indian music. 8-30 The fortnight in sport. 8-45 News-play. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-15 News commentary in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 9-45 War commentary. 9-55 Listening post. 10 Philadelphia Orchestra.

Bombay II—Programme

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

7-30 to 8-5 a.m. As in Bombay 1. 8-5 Marathi bhavgeets. 8-15 Sarangi recital. 8-25 to 8-40 As in Bombay 1. 8-40 Ghulam Rasool. 8-50 Paradkar. 9 to 10 As in Bombay 1.

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

11 to 2-25 p.m. As in Bombay 1.

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

5 to 5-25 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 5-25 Brahmanand Bhajan. 5-35 to 6 As in Bombay 1. 6 Thumri Pilu. 6-10 to 7-15 As in Bombay 1. 7-15 Interval.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

7-30 to 7-55 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 7-55 J. L. Ranade. 8-15 Ghulam Rasool. 8-25 to 9 As in Bombay 1. 9 Air Orchestra. 9-15 J. L. Ranade. 9-25 Sumati Daru and party. 9-40 H Khan Mastana. 10 Bai Gangubai.

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

4-30 p.m. For Indian troops in the Far East. 5 For the film fan. 5-40 Gauhar Sultan. 6-15 Mohammad Rafi. 6-30 Suresh Baboo. 6-50 Bhajan Lal 7 Faqir Husain. 7-15 Mera Taza Afsana. 7-30 Gauhar Sultan. 7-45 For villagers only. 8-30 Suresh Baboo. 8-50 Next week's programmes. 9-30 B B C News relay. 9-45 It has happened. 9-50 Faqir Husain. 10 Suresh Baboo. 10-25 Gauhar Sultan.

PASSING SHOW IN COTTON MARKET

From Optimism To Excessive Pessimism

Messrs. Breul and Co. state :-

"The present week has been one of persistent selling pressure in our market with a consequent severe fall in prices. Compared with the closing rates on Saturday, last of Rs. 261 1/2, 203 1/2 and 158 for Broach, Oomra and Bengal respectively, this morning's expected opening rates are Rs. 233 1/2, Rs. 171 1/4 and Rs. 139.

Seeing that there has been no change in the outlook for Indian Cotton, except that the new crop movement is one week nearer, it is difficult to explain why Bazaar sentiment should have swung so violently from optimism to excessive pessimism. It has long been evident that the statistical position of Indian Cotton, particularly of the short staple varieties is weak and that the market might be vulnerable as and when the crop began to move in volume, but seeing that the crop is late and that the movement to the Ports is likely to be slowed up by Transport difficulties, the flood of selling this week looks to us to be a trifle premature. Wild and baseless rumours, coupled with astrological forecasts, have played their part in encouraging sellers and in creating a feeling of nervousness, and the present tempo of the market is such that prices may quite easily be forced still lower, but a weak "bull" position is being converted into a weak "bear" position, and those who are so freely hammering the market these days, may experience difficulty in finding sellers when they want to realise their profits.

In these uncertain days nothing is to be gained by looking too far ahead or by attempting to anticipate events which may or may not happen, and the present decline looks to us to be unwarranted and to be overdone. It is our belief that a little encouragement come it from whatsoever quarter, would quickly provide support for the market."

American Cotton Weekly Statistics

New York, Sept. 25

	Season to-date	This week	Season to-date CORRESPONDING	Week 1940-41
Total in sight (excluding linters)	1,681	439	1,544	362
Forward to American mills including other American (excluding linters)	1,444	205	948	170
Exports from U. S. Ports	*110	*16	129	13
Stocks at U. S. Ports	—	3,173	—	2,824
Stocks at U. S. Interior towns	—	2,322	—	2,058
Receipts at U. S. Ports	707	123	920	137

N.B. All in thousands of bales.

Certificated stocks are placed at 104,000 bales.

*Hereafter resumed.

BOMBAY METALS.

Bombay, Sept. 27

Yellow metal sheets	Rs.	97	0 0
Copper sheets	Rs.	88	0 0

Tone :—Steady.

PEPPER & GINGER

Bombay, Sept. 27

Pepper ready		92	0 0
Pepper Maha Sud 15		93	0 0
Ginger ready		38	0 0
Ginger Maha Sud 15		31	12 0

Small Decline In Steel Shares

Early Selling Meets Increased Demand

COTTON MILL SHARES STEADY

Panicky feeling in the local cotton market induced increased liquidation in the share bazar and prices declined but low levels attracted fresh support and prices fully recovered earlier losses and the market closed at about the highest level of the day. The tone was very steady.

The Wall Street market was also quietly steady and U. S. Steel shares closed 1/8 down at 55 3/8. Anaconda Copper shares were unchanged at 26 1/2 and General Motors eased off 3/8 at 40 3/8 dollars.

In the local market Tata Steel Defd shares opened at Rs. 2087 and declined to Rs. 2066. At this level there was renewed buying and prices improved to Rs. 2090. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 394/8 and after declining to Rs. 391 rallied to Rs. 394. Bombay Dyeing shares opened at Rs. 1270 and declined to Rs. 1262 but later on advanced to Rs. 1285. The tone of the market at the close was very steady.

TEXTILES

Bombay, Sept. 27.

100	Ahmed. Advance	337	0
250	BOMBAY DYEING	1285	0
100	COLABA	212	0
100	CENTRAL INDIA	383	0
100	Coorla	135	0
250	David	257	0
250	Dawn	825	0
1	E. D Sassoon Defd.	2	5 8
100	FINLAY	232	0
100	GOKAK	250	0
100	Hindustan	2150	0
100	Indore	190	0
100	Khatau	2	8 12
100	KOHINOOR	513	0
250	LAXMI	627	0
100	MORARJI	453	0
250	Model	207	8
50	MYSORE	132	0
100	NEW GREAT	308	0
100	Oosmanshahi	107	0
100	Phoenix	315	0
25	Sassoon Silk	81	8
1000	Sholapur	4225	0
50	SIMPLEX	149	0
100	SWADESHI	401	0
100	SWAN	229	0
500	Vishnu	1422	0
100	Western	1350	0

BANKS

50-100	Baroda	115	8
25-50	Central	43	6
500	Imperial	160	0
125-500	Imp Conty.	397	0
50-100	India	141	8
100	Reserve Bank	109	8
5	Union	7	7

CEMENTS

100	ASSOCIATED	151	0

INSURANCE

10-50	British India	12	0
100	Empire	707	0
15-100	Jupiter	16	12
20	Mercantile	73	8
15-75	New India	51	12
200	Oriental	4475	0
15-50	Vulcan	10	12

ELECTRIC

100	Ahm. Old	187	0
1000	ANDHRA VALLEY	1717	8
10	Ajmer X.D.	12	6
50	BOMBAY TRAM	153	0
100	Bombay Suburban	181	0
10	Broach	13	6
100	Karachi	206	10
100	Poona	21	8
100	Surat	188	0
100	TATA HYDRO	190	0
1000	TATA POWER	1802	0

RAILWAYS

500	Ahmedabad Prantij	872	0
100	C. Province	106	0
100	Dhond Baramati	104	0
100	Gujarat	165	0
100	Mandra Bhon	107	0
100	Pachora Jamner	98	8
100	Sara Sirajganj	107	0
500	Tapti Valley	662	0

MININGS

9	Burma Corp.	4	9
2sh.	Indian Copper	2	3
10	Indian Iron and Steel X.D	32	14
10	SHIVRAJPUR	39	8
10	Mucung Iron X.D	14	0
30	TATA STEEL DEF.	2090	0
75	TATA STEEL ORD.	394	0
10	Steel Corporation	20	0

MISCELLANEOUS

100	ALCOCK	622	0
10	Air Services	2	14
50	BELAPUR SUGAR	249	0
200	Bombay Safe Dep	650	0
250	BOMBAY STEAM	370	0
125	B. Burma	515	0
50	Burma Cont	176	0
8sh.	Br. B Petrol	3 6	9
100	IND. BLEACHING	141	0
50	Ind. Invest Trust	50	0
100	Indian Radio Def	606	0
100	Indian Radio Ord.	580	0
100	Port Canning	82	8
30	PREMIER CON X.D	118	4
15	Scindia	25	8
25	Tata Oil	58	4
10	Tata Chemicals	15	0
100	Wimco	217	0

PREFERENCE

7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1570	0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	313	12
7	p.c. Bom. Tram (T. F.)	77	8
5	p.c. Central India (T. F.)	650	0
6	1/4 p.c. Prem. Const. 1st	120	8
6	1/4 p.c. Prem. Const. 2nd	117	8
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	165	10
7	1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1660	0
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	215	0
7	1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	152	0
7	p.c. Vishnu	737	8

DEBENTURES

4	p.c. Andhra Valley Deb.	106	12
4	p.c. Bombay Telephone	49	14
5	p.c. Morarji	103	4
5	p.c. Sholapur	71	6

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Sept. 27

Bombay Dyeing (1282/8) 1270 1265 1273 1282 1285
Century (533) 530 525 534 540 539 543 541
Central India (385) 381 377 382 383
Kohinoor (514/8) 509 507/8 513 514 513
New Great (309/8) 307 301 305 308
Simplex (151)) 149/8 148/8 149
Swadeshi (403) 398 399 401
Associated Cement (152/4) 151/8 152 151
Tram Ord (153) 150
Tata Hydro (190) 191
Tata Power (1805) 1505 1802
T Steel Defd (2105/4) 2087 2067 2075 2090
T Steel Ord (397) 395 391 394
Tata Steel 2nd Pref (152) 152
Bellapur (250) 247 248 249
B Steam (370) 363
B Burma (516) 512 510 515

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Sept. 27

Following a decline of 17 points, the local market was expected to open at Rs. 233 for Broach A/M delivery but the market opened easy at Rs. 231/8 and declined to Rs. 228 on general liquidation. At this level there was scattered buying and prices rallied to Rs. 229/8. The market is full of rumours and it is freely said that some bulls are holding high priced cotton and Bears have planned to force liquidation of a big account. Anyway the tone of the market continues weak and as anticipated prices have declined over Rs. 50 from the recent high level. The market is demoralised and large number of operators look for Rs. 200 level. Such expectations are not unusual in speculative markets and recently New York was looking for 20 cents but the market suddenly turned. Under the present state it will be advisable to cover all sales and await development.

Thereafter there was sudden selling by remaining bulls and prices declined to Rs. 225/8. At this level there was scattered covering and prices improved to Rs. 229 but again reacted to Rs. 227/12. The market closed at 3 p.m. as under :—

Broach A/M	Rs.	227	0 0
Oomra D/J		166	12 0
Oomra March		166	4 0
Bengal D/J		134	8 0
Bengal March		135	0 0

COTTON PARITY

Broach A/M below New York May 795 cent points at 331

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Sept. 26

Broach A/M highest 243 3/4 lowest 235 1/4 closing 235 1/2

Oomra D/J highest 185 lowest 173 1/4 closing 173 1/4

Oomra March highest 181 3/4 lowest 172 1/4 closing 172 1/4

Bengal D/J highest 148 1/2 lowest 141 closing 141

Bengal March highest 150 lowest 142 1/2 closing 142 1/2

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

Bombay, Sept. 27

F P Bales	1941-42	1940-41
Receipts to date 26-9-41	690000	926000
Receipts yesterday 26-9-41	23000	47000
Export to date 19-9-41	.....	116000
Stock at Ports 19-9-41	3140000	2754000
Stock at Interior Towns 19-9-41	2132000	1943000
Stock at Liverpool 19-9-41	.....	.....
Visible Supply 19-9-41	.....	.....
Quantity in sight 19-9-41	1242000	1182000
Quantity out of sight 19-9-41	.....	.....

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Sept. 27

Yesterday London gold was unchanged at £8-8-0. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2 at London and 4.03 1/2 at New York.

London silver quotations were unchanged with Spot at 23 1/2 and forward at 23 7/16d. New York Spot silver was 34 3/4 cents. London Bombay Spot silver parity was Rs. 62/10/3 and forward parity was Rs. 62/8. The local market was closed owing to the death of a member.

DASSERA HOLIDAY.

On account of "Dassera" a Hindu holiday, local markets will remain closed on Tuesday, the 30th instant.

LINSEED AND WHEAT

Bombay, Sept. 27

Linseed May		8	4 3
Wheat January		5	4 6
Wheat May		6	2 0

SUGAR MARKET

Bombay, Sept. 27

Fine White Java sugar per cwt :—
September From Bond Rs. 12-2-0
African From Bond Rs. 10-2-0
Shipment June Rs. 9-6-0 F B H
Shipment September Rs. 9-4-0 F B H
Indian sugars ready :—
Ready (ordinary) Rs. 14-12-0 to 15-3-0
Ready (large grain) Rs. 15-4-0 to 16-0-0
Tone :—Steady.

GROUNDNUTS AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Sept. 27

Groundnuts February—			
Opening		39	0 0
Highest		39	4 6
Lowest		38	9 0
Closing		39	0 0
Cottonseeds January—			
Opening		22	14 6
Highest		23	0 6
Lowest		22	12 0
Closing		22	12 6
Castorseeds May—			
Opening		37	10 0
Highest		37	14 0
Lowest		37	9 0
Closing		37	10 0

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, Sept. 27

The market opened lower than the previous closing and moved either way within narrow limits. Tata Deferreds opened at 2035 and declined to 2025 but later reacted to 2045 closing finally at 2040. Tata Ordinaries, which opened at 386 eased on to 384 and recovered later to 387 but finally stood at 385. Textiles also were somewhat lower. Bombay Dyeings being finally quoted at 1200. Indian Irons were quoted at 32 14

The following were the important quotations on the Exchange today :—

Tata Deferreds (2035) 2035 25 45 30 40
Tata Ordinaries (389, 386 84 87 85
Tata Ordinary 385; Tata Deferred 2040; Indian Iron 32/14; Steel Corpn of Bengal 19/14; Bombay Dyeing 1200; Central India 350; Century 500; Golak 225/10; Kohinoor 466/14; Simplex 135; Andhra Valley 1790; Tata Hydro 190; Tata Power 1792/8; Associated Cement 1497/8; Belapur 230; Bombay Burma (old) 492/8.

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, Sept. 27.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 Loan 97 14
3 1/2 per cent G P Notes 98 0
3 per cent 1951-54 Loan 99 13
3 per cent 1949-52 Loan 100 0
3-1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 103-4
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan 110 9
4 per cent 1948 Bonds 104 0
3 per cent War Bonds 102-0
4 1/2 per cent 1955-60 Loan 114-8

TAX FREE LOANS

5 per cent 1945/55 Loan 111 5
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 116-8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 127-4

CORPORATION DEBENTURE

4 per cent B P T 1947 110-4
4 per cent M Deb 1947 116
5 per cent M Deb 1956 116-0
6 per cent M Deb 1954 129 4
6 per cent K P T 1956 129 12

Tone :—Firm.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Sept. 27

LONDON :-
Banks buying 90 days/St. 1/6 1/4 Two months.
Banks buying 90 days/St 1/6 9/32 Three months.
Banks buying 90 days/St 1/6 9/32 Four months.

E. C. RATES :-
T T 1/5 15/16; D D 1/5 15/16
Banks selling T T 1/5 31/32; D D 1/5 31/32
Banks buying T T 1/6 1/32; D D 1/6 1/8

NEW YORK :-
Banks selling T T Rs 332 3/4; D D Rs. 332 3/4
Banks buying T T Rs. 329 1/2; D D Rs. 328 1/2
Cross Rates Dol 4.02 1/2 3 1/8

MONTREAL :-
Banks selling T T Rs. 302 1/2; D D Rs. 302 1/2
Banks buying T T Rs. 297 1/4; D D Rs. 295 3/4
Cross Rates Dol 4.43/47

JAVA :-
Banks selling T T Gld 56 3/4; D D Gld 56.
Banks buying T T Gld 57 1/2; D D Gld 57 1/2
Cross Rates Gld 7.58/62

JAPAN :-
Banks selling T T not quoting; D D not quoting
Banks buying T T not quoting; D D not quoting.
Cross Rates Sh 1/9 1/8

BERNE :-
Banks selling T T Fcs 126 3/4; D D nil
Banks buying T T Fcs 131 1/2; D D nil
Cross Rates Fcs 17.30/40

STOCKHOLM :-
Banks selling T T K 123. D D K 122
Banks buying T T K 128; D D K 128
Cross Rates K 15.86/96

SINGAPORE :-
Banks selling T T Rs. 158; D D Rs. 156
Banks buying T T Rs. 155; D D Rs. 155
Cross Rates Sh 2/4 5/32 7/32

HONGKONG :-
Banks selling T T Rs. 85 1/4; D D Rs. 84 1/2
Banks buying T T Rs. 81 1/8; D D Rs. 81 1/2
Cross Rates Sh 1/3 1/32

SHANGHAI-
Banks selling T T not quoting; D D not quoting.
Banks buying T T not quoting; D D not quoting
Cross Rates Sh 0-3 3/16

MEXICO :-
Banks selling T T Rs. 67.27; D D Rs. 66.27
Banks buying T T Rs. 63.04; D D Rs. 62.04
Cross Rates Pes. 19.5. 21.5.

LISBON :-
Banks selling T T Esc 7.35 nom; D D Esc 7.35 nom.
Banks buying T T Esc 7.55; D D Esc 7.56
Cross Rate Esc 99.80. 100.20

NEW YORK :-
Cross Rate Dol. 4.03 1/2
Tone of Sterling Exchange : Steady.
Gold £8-8-0 Ready.
New York Silver 34 3/4
London Silver 23 1/2 Ready; 23 7/16 Forward.
London Discounts 3 months 1 1/16 per cent
London Discounts 6 months 1 1/4 per cent
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money :—Call unquoted.
1 to 3 months 1/4 per cent.
3 to 6 months 1/2 per cent.
9 months 3/4 per cent.
Tone :—Very easy.

Metal Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Sept. 27

Copper sheets lb. 21 Rs. 96; 28 88; 35 88; 42 87; 49-56 86.

Brass sheets Flag Brand lb. 20-21 Rs. 104-103; 24 101; 28 100; 35 98; 42 97; 49-56 96.

Spelter 'P.H.' Rs. 54/8; Rosita Rs. 52/8; Country make Rs. 43/8; Pigiead 'B M.' Refined Rs. 24 per cwt.

Tin Ingot Penang Rs. 54/8 per qr.

Settlement's rates :—

Copper sheets Posh Rs. 87/12

Pigiead 'B.M.' Aso Rs. 23/8; Magsar Rs 23/12; Tin Ingot Penang Aso Rs. 53/9; Magsar Rs. 54.

Market tone :—Steady.

Bengal Cricket

DISPUTE AMICABLY SETTLED AT LAST!

By J. C. MAITRA

Every well-wisher of Indian Cricket is happy to learn that the longstanding dispute between the Cricket Association of Bengal and the Bengal Gymkhana has been amicably settled at last. It will certainly do a world of good to Bengal Cricket. Disputes and quarrels can hardly help to foster the game and to promote friendly relations between the contending parties. But at times these are inevitable, as in the case of Bengal. It was all over the control of the game in the province. The Europeans taking the initiative in the formation of the Cricket Association of Bengal, naturally held the reins of its administration in their hands. But with the awakening of the Bengalis, the cry for an adequate share in the administration grew in volume and intensity. They formed an Association of their own, called the Bengal Gymkhana, under which all the Indian Clubs were brought together.

BONE OF CONTENTION

Seeing the solid strength behind the Bengal Gymkhana, the Europeans readily agreed to give the majority of seats in the Managing Committee of the C.A.B. to the Gymkhana and also to throw open the election of the office-bearers which was hitherto the close preserve of the office-bearers of the Calcutta Cricket Club—the Bombay Gymkhana of Calcutta. Still there was a bone of contention left. While accepting the terms offered by the C.A.B., the Gymkhana laid it down that the Association would not affiliate directly any of the Indian Clubs. All of them must be under the wings of the Gymkhana. The C. A. B. would not agree to this condition. Not only that they affiliated a few of the disgruntled ones in hot haste.

A DIPLOMATIC MOVE

Over this minor point, a terrible wordy warfare broke out—so much so that the Gymkhana transformed itself overnight into a full-fledged association, named the Bengal Cricket Association, and claimed to control the game in the whole of Bengal. They went further in seeking direct affiliation with the Board of Control for Cricket in India. At its last meeting in Calcutta the Board diplomatically left the matter undiscussed. Dr. P. Subbaroyan, the President, must have felt that with the hot air blown away, the parties in dispute would settle down to constructive effort. He was not far wrong. Before many weeks had elapsed, we heard of the agreement arrived at between the rival groups.

NEW ERA BEGINS

The basis of agreement is that the Managing Committee of the C. A. B. will consist of fifteen members, nine to be nominated by the Gymkhana and five to be elected by the Clubs affiliated directly to the Association. And the Committee thus formed will elect the office-bearers. Considering their previous helpless position, this is a great gain for the Gymkhana. They have already shown it by electing their own President, Mr. J. C. Mukherjee, as President of the C. A. B. and the Honorary Secretary and Treasurer from their own ranks. A European Mr. A. A. Leslie, has been elected Vice-President. This is the first time in the history of the Associatioh that Indians have been elected to these positions. It is worthy of note that they were all unanimous about it.

GYMKHANA GIVES IN

The Europeans have no doubt lost their suzerainty over Bengal Cricket. This was bound to happen in course of time. To expect a dozen clubs to hold sway over 75 clubs and District Associations for an indefinite period, would be to lose complete faith in the force of numbers and human psychology. They have, however, gained their own point on which they laid the utmost emphasis—and that is the right of the C. A. B. to affiliate any club, European or Indian, direct. With an Indian majority in the Committee, I do not see much of an advantage in this. Unless they Indian members agree, the Europeans cannot take them in. I do not see why the rival parties should have quarrelled so much over this point.

UNSATISFACTORY BASIS.

All's well that ends well. But I am not quite satisfied with this settlement. I do not understand why there should be two bodies to control the game in the province. The proper thing would be to have one Association, as we have in Bombay, in which everybody world have equal rights and privileges without any restriction to caste, creed, colour or race. At the present moment the European clubs enjoy privileges out of all proportion to their number. Under the present arrangement these have been extended to them for a further period. This is due to the fact that Bengal cricket owes its promotion to the Europeans in the first instance. As a proverbially grateful nation, Indians never shirk or forget to repay their debt. But I hope the democratic line of development, which we all prefer, would take its own course before long and all the clubs in Bengal would flourish directly under the same banner as that of the Cricket Association of Bengal.

ANOTHER DISPUTE.

While one dispute is settled, another has cropped up its head. It is no wonder that people call Bengal the land of disputes. Whether in politics or sport or social life, the air is always hot Personal or party rivalry plays a prominent part in the daily activities. The latest is the defiant attitude of the "National" Swimming Association. With the birth of the Indian Swimming Federation and the agreement arrived at between the I.O.A. and N.S.A., it was generally believed that the quarrel over the control of swimming in India had ended. Evidently we had counted without our hosts. The N.S.A. is not willing to part with the power it has gained by its affiliation to the Federation Internationale de Natation Amateur.

N.S.A. MUST YIELD

It is most surprising that a pett club, though it may parade the pompous name of a National Association, should try to represent the whole country and impose its authority on it. One would like to know wherefrom does it derive its power and authority, whether it is from its own motherland or from abroad. Does it claim the allegiance of all or most of the swimming bodies in this country? Does it represent them all in its management? From its latest report it does not seem so. It is a club, pure and simple. By no stretch of imagination can it be acclaimed as a National Organisation. It is, therefore, the bounden duty of all the swimming bodies in the country to join hands and put sufficient pressure on the N.S.A. so that it may transfer its affiliation with the F.I.N.A. to the I.S.F. at an early date.

"MR. BOODLE'S" MISUNDERSTANDING

Before I conclude this article I must refer again to the dangerous aspect of Communal Sport. Writing in the "Sporting Times" recently, "Mr. Boodle" of Calcutta says, "I have not yet seen or heard any really sound argument against communal cricket. If the English can play against the Australians, and against the Indians, why should not the Hindus play against the Moslems." It is clear from this that "Mr. Boodle" has not understood the difference between international and inter-communal contests. We all want international engagements between the representatives of this country and those of others. We are also in favour of inter-provincial matches in which Bengalis and Madrasis, Punjabis and Gujaratis may freely take part.

PLAY OF RELIGION

What we object to is the play of religion on the field of sport. Hindus and Moslems are members of two religious communities like the Catholics and Protestants. Would "Mr. Boodle" like to have contests between Catholics and Protestants of Britain instead of the English, Scotch, Irish and Welsh? I do not think anybody in Europe would ever dream of such engagements in the sporting field. At any rate, this has not been in vogue anywhere—in any part of the world. Why then encourage it in India? With the spread of communal, or rather religious, fanaticism all over the land, it is extremely imprudent on our part to help its growth. "Mr. Boodle" living in a province seethed with its virus, cught to know the danger of Hindu-Moslem contests.

SCENES IN CALCUTTA

Is it necessary for me to point out the matches in which the Mohamedan Sporting take part against the Mohun Bagan or East Bengal? Only the other day their match against the Dalhousie had a sad tale to tell. I am not blaming the Mohamedan Sporting for it. But what I do say is that if they had not a religious background to support them popular enthusiasm would not have carried their supporters to the extremes as it generally does. Every well-wisher of the country is in duty bound to scotch this evil. The fact that a Hindu or a Moslem does not rush at each others throat at every opportunity is no argument in favour of the continuance of communal sport.

There is a greater reason for its abolition too and that is communal sport—in fact everything which rouses communal or religious fanaticism—retards the growth of nationalism.

Ball At Colaba For War Gifts

Garrison Cinema is to hold its Fourth Anniversary Ball in the Cinema Hall in aid of War Gifts Fund, on Sat. 4th October.

The Dance promises to be popular. There has already been a heavy Sale of Tickets and Tables reservation. Arrangements are being made to make the occasion a success.

Several competitions will be held for which Cash Prizes will be given. Dancing will start at 10 p.m. and continue till 4 a.m. There will be 2 Dance Bands in attendance Marks and His Musical Knights With The Hill Billy's Vocal Trio. Admission to the Dance Hall will be Gents Rs. 1/2. Ladies Free. Booking of Tickets at Melody Salon Colaba Causeway.

The annual gathering of the School of Indian Music, Bombay, was held on Sunday last under the Chairmanship of Mr. Chaturbhuj Gordhandas. Photo shows him (centre) with Prof. Deodhar (Principal of the School) and other members of the staff and pupils.

GLAMOUR

One Alibi Is As Good As Another

BY REGINE.

The woman's cause is man's
They rise or sing
Together, dwarfed or godlike
Bond or free:
If she be small, slight-natured
Miserable,
How shall men grow?
Tennyson.

This career-versus-marriage has bobbed up in a new guise again.

A charming girl I know, who paints well and earned plenty by her canvasses before she met the one man, phoned me last week. And she is brutally bored with her household chores, can't afford help and her husband is emphatically opposed to her working for money.

Intelligent, capable and restless, she wants to know what to do with the fragments left of her individuality and the personality, once whole...but now divided against itself in allegiance to love. "My life was much fuller, more glamorous before I married, she tells me. And "Don't you think Ned is wrong to take this stand?" she asks.

Whereupon we discussed the pros and cons of her promise..... and spoke of how hard it is for a woman whose vitality teems, not to have some constructive, creative, and lucrative channel in which it may flow.

Ned

But premises are washed away as if through flood by the simple truth that each man obeys the laws of his own temperament. And Ned is one of those sensitive, fine, loving and tender men whose world is bound by that little white clapboard house. His wife is his dearest possession...his pride and true delight. Everything about her enchants him. The way she walks, the things she says, the funny little curls over her forehead, the way a dimple comes and goes as she smiles, the soft white skin and the strong capable hands that can wield a frying pan as well as a paint brush.

Ned is one of those rare men who have a genius for love. He is one of the few males who can set aside that feeling of contrast, of aloofness, of difference in kind...which makes the average man master of the woman.

Of his own accord he has substituted for those domineering characteristics, sympathy and understanding. He approaches her intuitively, is capable of completely assimilating himself with her, and feels in their mutual love life, not only completion and consummation but liberation of his deepest and truest self.

Inferiority Complex

But unfortunately, because there is no perfection, Ned suffers from an inferiority complex. This because he is just one man among a million men, and not the one man in a million. He hasn't reached that summit of success where he can nonchalantly wear his wife's talents as a flower in his buttonhole. And he admits he couldn't be tolerant of Madge's earning more money than he does...he could only be resentful.

And so Madge asks, "What shall I do?"

A long time ago I wrote, "the only woman who can risk a career without any damage to her marital complacency, is a woman dependent for her livelihood on her success...or a woman completely independent of it." Marriage with a middle class man suffers the same blight from a woman's career that a small passion suffers from absence. The woman's success puts a faint business flicker out whereas it would have no effect whatever upon the love of a man whose career was ablaze with achievement.

Help, Him

So, Madge...it is up to you to try and take a mature viewpoint if you want to save your marriage. Try, before you return to your brushes, to help Ned establish himself where he can progress steadily. Save his face as long as possible, because it is more important to keep the priceless possession that is his love than to create a few daubs to hang on somebody's wall...if you can't have both his love and your art.

Unfortunately for your talents, Madge, Ned loves you utterly. And where there must be a compromise between expression and love, for a woman, the choice is obvious.

As yet the male half way down the ladder is still conditioned to the idea that woman must be wholly dependent in order to love and to be loved.

Your freedom, Madge, will come in with Ned's success. From the high peak he will have wider perspective to see not only what you are to him, but what you may be to the world.

Until then you can only wait.

(Copyright).

Dear Regine: I am in love with John and John says he is in love with me. But he doesn't seem to be able to find a steady job, even though he is a skilled machinist. He says that the factories are training young high school boys as soon as they come out of school and that these boys are taking the older men's places at half the wages.

We want to get married but I don't see how we can under these conditions. I do housework and am getting pretty tired of it. John has higher ambitions. He reads a lot and listens to operas and symphonies on the radio and gets impatient with me because they bore me.

I am very pretty if I do say so myself....and John thinks so too. He is always telling me how much he loves me and that if he only got that steady job, we would get married. But this has been going on for two years now and I am wondering where it will lead to. All of my girl friends have their rings....or are already married. I am getting pretty disgusted. But I still love him. He is good looking too....and carries his head high. He is of a good family. I'm not.

MARYA.

* * * *

Doesn't Want To Marry

Well, Marya, I hate to be brutal, but if you want my candid opinion, I don't think John really wants to marry you, down in his heart of hearts. Because if he did, as a skilled machinist, he could worm his way into a factory that would give him steady work. I take it he has worked in the past and certainly there is no reason why, despite the truth of his argument about the high-school boys, he cannot find work at present.

John probably is very much attracted to you physically, but is backing away from you subconsciously, because you do not satisfy him culturally.

You say he likes fine music, books and holds his head high. Perhaps he recognizes in you a girl who might be very satisfactory as a female....but not as a wife to grow with.

Styles In Marriage Changing

Years ago, many young people made the mistake of permitting their emotions to run away with them and they pledged themselves to marry when the mate was not qualified on any other but a sexual basis. This style of marriage is rapidly dying out. Young people are much more serious than they were formerly, and they look at marriage....not as a lark that can be discontinued at will....or borne with suffering and oft-times, hatred....but as a life long experience.

If you were to go to a desert island....and could only choose one person with whom to go, you naturally would choose the person who you had most in common with. Well, every marriage is a little desert island.... and woe to you if you and your companion have nothing but sex in Common. For even sex feeds upon variety and there can be no true variety if no ideas can be exchanged. My advice to you Marya ....would be to either try to cultivate your tastes up to where you at least understand what John yearns for....or give him up and marry somebody who will not make these intellectual demands upon you.

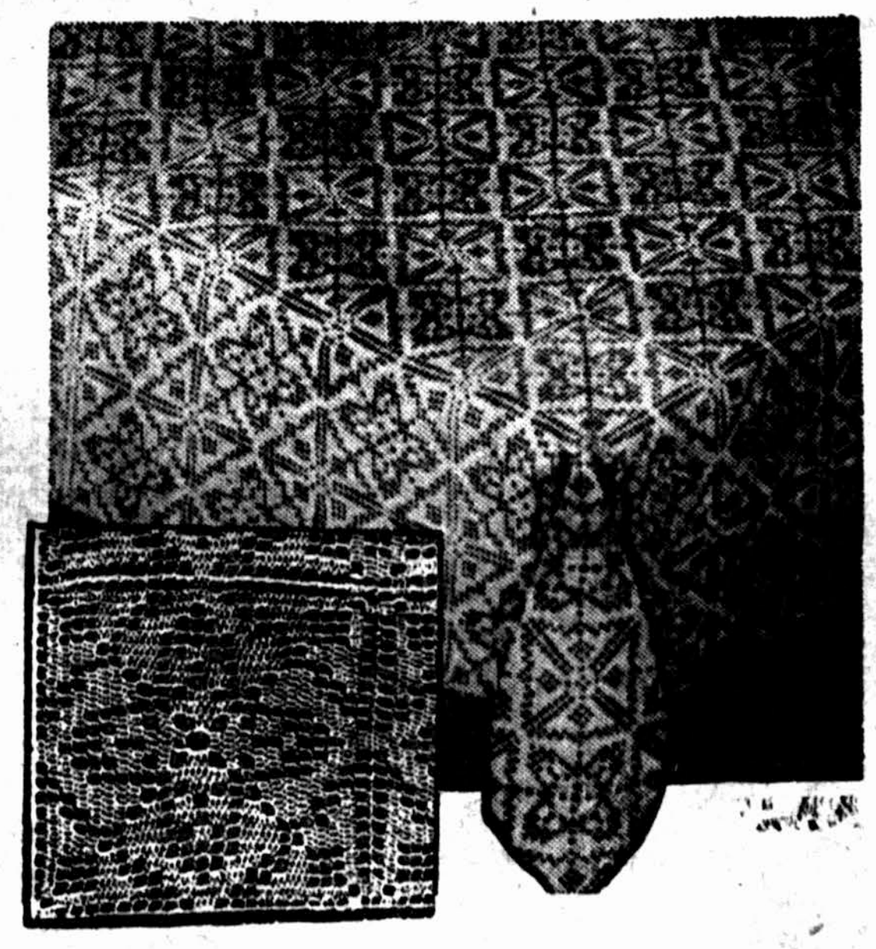
For if you marry him....you will try to hold him with the sheer power of your femininity ....and whereas he may seem to respond, he will eventually come to hate you. Think it over....and look at it clear-eyed. And remember there are plenty of young men who are personable and will find you desirable. But I don't think John is a good bet....for you.

(Copyright).

"PUTTING a pin on teacher's chair is an old joke."

"Yes, Sir", chuckled Johnny; "but it hasn't lost its point yet."

NEW TABLECLOTH MOTIF



YOU can never imagine that this piece consists of 4 1|2-inch crocheted squares. All you do is sew the squares together to form furnishings for your entire home. Runners, cloths, and chair sets are but a few of the things that can be made.

(Copyright).

A PAGE FOR WOMEN

A smooth, unblemished face, with skin as soft and beautiful as the skin on her body... this is every woman's dream. Daggett & Ramsdell Perfect Vanishing Cream makes that dream come true by protecting the face from the ravages of sun, wind, rain, and dust, just as clothing safeguards the body. This wonderful cream also hides tiny skin blemishes, and makes powder and rouge go on smoother and stay fresh longer. For DEEP-PORE CLEANSING use Daggett & Ramsdell Perfect Cold Cream.

D103

DAGGETT & RAMSDELL
BEAUTY CREAMS AND LOTIONS

'LITTLE GUYS'

(Continued from Page 5)

re Americans emotional or lectual in their approach to ions?

fact seems to be that Ame- blend something of both r answers to most questions. question must have some emotional value to win his interest at all. But once a voter has expressed himself on a really rousing subject he is seldom satisfied until he has given his reasons for thinking as he does.

Most Americans like to turn a question over carefully in their minds before answering, especially if the question has not already been threshed out in the town and fireside discussions. They bring experience and recollection to bear on the answer.

Optimistic

The nearer a question comes to a person's individual concerns, the more intense, or emotional, people usually tend to be about it. Women are likely to be more emotional than men on the question of lowering the draft age to 18—especially if the woman has a son nearing that age. Men are usually more aroused on questions regarding money, taxes, government spending and politics.

Most Americans of both sexes prove completely candid and honest in their answers to opinion questions—and in answering even personal questions about their incomes, ages and so forth. Occasionally some one will try to find out what the interviewer thinks before giving his own opinion; but this is usually the mark of a man who actually has no opinion, and who wants to know, out of curiosity, what others think.

On the whole, Americans tend to be optimistic rather than pessimistic about the future. Despite the gloomy prophecies of some economists, the general public holds to the cheerful belief that a young man starting out in the world of the Nineteen Forties probably has as good a chance as his father had, or even better one.

Americans still place deep faith in education and say that the more of it a young man or woman can have, the better his opportunities will be. The public definitely does not hold the view of some observers that "too many people go to college."

War And Democracy

Optimistic though they are, Americans like to look near-by trouble in the face, so they will not be taken off guard if trouble comes to them. A majority of Americans have wanted to stay out of a "shooting war" in Europe, for instance, but this has not prevented them from thinking there might be very strong chances of this country's being drawn in. At the present time something like 80 to 82 per cent think this country will enter the war "some time before it's over."

But their optimism shows clearly on the question of who will win the war eventually. Despite British reverses in the Balkans this Spring a majority have held to the conviction that Britain will not lose the last battles.

Nor do Americans believe that democracy, or the American way of life, or the United States itself, is "doomed." Most Americans say they would be willing to face war, if necessary, rather than see Germany and Italy conquer the world. There is not the slightest suggestion in their attitude that Germany and Italy could conquer the world if this country resolutely opposed them.

Deeply they feel that democracy is going to survive this war. From a Cleveland interviewer's report comes this:

"The next man was tiny and wizened. He gave his occupation as 'labourer.' 'My kin goes way back out of sight in this country,' he said. He thought the last war was a mistake 'because nobody gained anything.'

"'I really think this war is different, though. This fellow Hitler is a new kind of animal, and I don't think this here world is big enough for him and me both.

"But you'll never live to see Hitler invade America, and neither'll I. Even if he wins—and he won't if we give the other fellows enough stuff—he'll have to watch those little countries over there. All those little democracies will raise hell with him.

"That's the funny thing about democracy. It depends on the little guys, and you just can't wipe enough of us out."

Millions of "little guys" in America believe that.

Americans like to think of themselves as belonging to the "middle class." In one of the most interesting studies the institute ever conducted, 88 people in every 100 said they thought of themselves in this way, while only 6 referred to themselves as belonging to the "upper" class and 6 to the "lower"

This fundamental fact helps to explain some of the American people's strongest likes and dislikes. They have strong sympathies for "business," for instance, and most people still regard a business or a professional career as most desirable for their children. During the past eight years they have often said the government in Washington should pay more attention to "the business man's point of view."

Favours New Deal

But the typical American in 1941 is also inclined to be far more watchful of "big business" than he was in the Nineteen-Twenties, and he favors the Securities and Exchange Act and other New Deal measures enacted for the regulation of business. More and more the average man has approved the extension of the Federal government's role to cover such subjects as work relief, wages-and-hours standards, old-age pensions, labour regulation and public health.

As an optimist and a believer in democracy, the average man likes to think that success in America is still the reward of merit rather than of luck or influence. He believes that most of America's really successful men won their positions by hard work and "brains." He would apply the same principle to expanding government agencies, and he strongly insists on the "merit" system instead of patronage—the latter being one of his confirmed dislikes.

As a nationalist and a patriot, the average man wants his country to have the strongest navy and air forces in the world. Nothing would please him better than seeing the sky over his town black with American planes—unless it were a casual parade of big tanks down Main Street. He is growingly aware of the stretch of the American continents, both North and South, and thinks it is up to the United States to see that none of these territories falls into the hands of an enemy. But there is no evidence that he wants to build up a world empire or "boss other nations around," as he thinks Hitler wants to do.

Hitler himself, of course, stands high on the average American's list of personal dislikes. This average American has no love for Russia, either, or for American Communists who, he believes, take their orders from Moscow. In this particular moment in history, he sometimes thinks Communists should all be deported. Nevertheless, he thinks Germany under Adolf Hitler is a much greater threat to American security today than Joseph Stalin.

Anything that seems to stand in the way of 100 per cent production in the national defense industries makes the average American angry. A majority think the government should make both business and labour behave themselves, even if it means taking over some plants or forbidding strikes in defense industries.

He does not like sudden changes in his familiar system of constitutional government—such as the Supreme Court plan appeared to him to be—and he might not have voted for a third term last November if it had not been for the war in Europe and Mr. Roosevelt's experience.

Any one who studies a cross-section of the people in their own homes will find, I think, that their talk and opinions have genuineness and vitality. Their minds are active, not dull; they are reaching out constantly for more information. There is not the slightest sign of either the hysteria or the frustrated apathy which some observers declare marked the majority of people in the German republic just before Hitler. Talking with the people is a good cure for any one who has been gloomy about America.

DO YOU KNOW?
1—The only way you can catch malaria is through the bite of a mosquito.
2—Malarial mosquitoes are sometimes found in communities where they do not normally breed.
FLIT
Danger!
Mosquitoes bring malaria
Do not expose the health of your family to the danger and annoyance of mosquitoes. Spray Flit. Flit is sure death to mosquitoes, flies, bugs and other insects because its killing power has been thoroughly tested and is unexcelled.
Flit spray will not stain.
BEWARE OF SUBSTITUTES! They are often worthless—sometimes even dangerous—and frequently waste your money. Flit is sold only in the sealed yellow tin with the soldier and black band.
Kill mosquitoes with
FLIT
Kills Flies Mosquitoes Cockroaches Bugs Moths Ants
Flit spray will not stain
If the soldier is not on the tin, it is not Flit 402

Sole Distributors:—Herbertsons, Ltd., Bombay & Calcutta.

IF OTHER REMEDIES FAILED

Read why THIS OINTMENT WILL SAVE YOU FROM THE TORTURE OF

PILES

Close collaboration between the medical specialist on the one hand and the pharmaceutical specialist on the other has resulted in the discovery of "Pilicon", the one Pile Ointment that penetrates to the root of the trouble. "Pilicon" contains 27 per cent. Adeps Lanae Anhyd. quickest and surest remedy for internal and external piles. Rs. 2-4 for tube. Postage extra.

IMPORTANT. In the treatment of Piles, constipation should be avoided at all costs. *Don't* use harsh laxatives. Take "Castophene" tablets or mineral waters.

From Saharanpore, J. H. M. writes—"I am glad to say your 'Pilicon' has done far better than any other remedy, over which I spent a lot and got no relief".

which, because of its affinity to the natural fat of the skin, is readily absorbed by the affected tissues. "Pilicon" is the

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Made by
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Trial size sent post free on receipt of 3 annas postage stamps.

FOR NEW MEMBERS

Dear Dada,

Please send me full particulars and enrolment form of Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association, immediately.

NAME IN FULL.....

ADDRESS.....

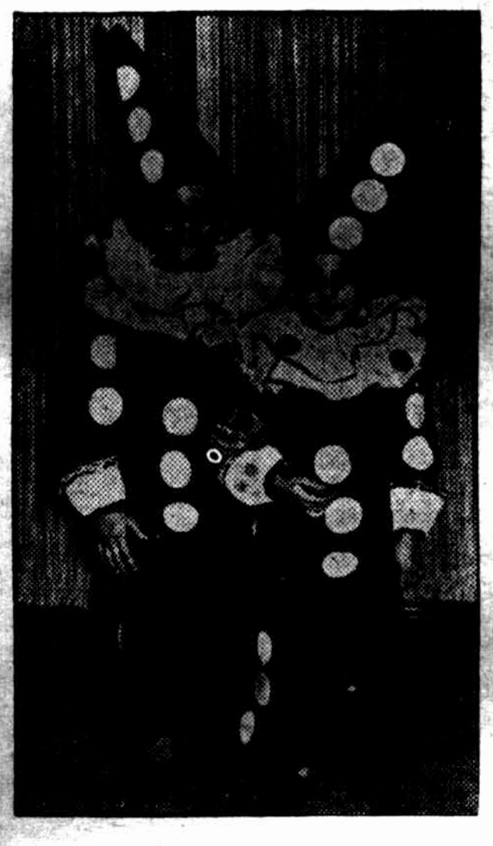
.....

.....

AGE.....BOY OR GIRL.....

DATE OF NEXT BIRTHDAY.....

Write in BLOCK Letters VERY neatly please and post this form to DADA—"Gulistan,"—Khar, Bombay, enclosing nine pies stamps to cover postage.



"FUNNY FACES"

(Dussera Fancy Dress)

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

To-day the Balkan-ji-Bari Annual Day Celebrations begin. Every Branch of the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari will celebrate individually in their centres the Birthday Anniversaries of the Balkan-ji-Bari, Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Annie Besant. I hope as many of you as possible will join the celebrations.

On next Sunday, October 5, all Branches of the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari will hold the celebrations jointly at Ghat Kopar in the Hindu Sabha Parmanand Ratanji Hall, Shradhanand Road, near Railway Station. All are expected to reach Ghat Kopar Station by the train arriving there at 3-40 p.m.

The function will start with a children's procession. Then a child will perform the National Flag Hoisting ceremony. After that there will be speeches on Balkan-ji-Bari, Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Annie Besant. And then will follow a programme of children. The function will be over by about 6 p.m.

The General Secretary will give on this occasion the Annual Report of the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari. It has been decided to publish the Annual Report shortly. Secretaries of all Branches are requested to send their reports to the General Secretary immediately, if they have not done so already, for inclusion in the general report.

* * *

Prize Winners

The following have been declared as prize winners in this month's colouring competition:—1. Sis. Shella Bhansali (Borivli), 2. Sis. Nalini Bantwal (Dedar), 3. Bro. Dilip Javeri (Bombay), and 4. Bro. Laxman Ajgaonkar (Girgaum). Prize books have been despatched to all, and they are requested to acknowledge them.

The following have to receive "Honourable Mention:—1. Sis. Shalini Rao (Bombay), 2. Sis. Amy Nanavaty (Surat), 3. Sis. Phylis DeSouza (Poona), 4. Sis. Usha Desai (Santa Cruz), 5. Bro. N. Neelakantan (Bombay), 6. Bro. Padmakar Sable (Byculla), 7. Bro. Yousif Jaferali (Mahim), and 8. Bro. M. P. Swami Dasan Menon (Matunga). Copies of the October Special issue of "Pushpa—The Children's Own Paper" will be sent to them as a consolation prize.

"MY LOVELY LITTLE DOLLY"

(Photo by Vasant Phatak)

"FUNNY GAME"

(Pillow Fighting)

Another prize competition will be given in the next Sunday's "Children's Own Corner". Please be on the look-out. And let a great many of you take part in it and win prizes! Don't forget, it will be first Sunday of the new month next week, and therefore a prize competition is bound to be there for you on this page!

* * *

This Day The Sixteenth Dawns

By Bro. A. V. Nathan.

Mother India! still bound with fetters of foreign sway,
Our faith in you, our hopes fresh as the flowers of May;
This day, the 'sixteenth' dawns! a heavy solid fifteen behind
When to our breasts, we clasped our pretty find!
A fine fifteen gone, our dreams coming true
Our aims half-fulfill'd, none ours to undo;
In the holy land of Hindustan, a loving Brotherhood
Have we built—an edifice strong in will but generous in mood!
A fruitful fifteen left behind—years of strenuous effort,
All Ind rallied to the erection O' that Majestic Fort—
The towering Castle in the heart of lovely Bharat;
The rising Staple of Love, Truth and Brotherhood!
"Education and Entertainment", is still our motto's call;
To draw forth the point essence of man and woman,
Sown deep down in the heart's cone of ev'ry boy and girl;
To rouse them up from long lazy slumber to fight the Demon
Of Hatred and to search for the precious Pearl!
Ever shall we strive nobly in that supreme Field;
To bring back to Bharat, the glory that was Ind;
Our children, we shall teach; Love, nobly to wield,
To serve our dear land of the Heavenly Ganges,
To strive, to seek, to find and never to yield!

All Good Wishes, from
your loving,
Dada

Balkan-ji-Bari Activities in Sind: Dussera Celebration (left) at Sukkur; Children of the Pushpa Bhavan, a nursery school at Karachi.

puzzles and pastimes

Poetic Pamela's Charade of Love

PAMELA got over to the station an hour before time so she could meet Bob O'Link. It seems, however, that the early cat catches the bird, for there was that hussy from next door putting on the glamor act with Pamela's prospective boy friend. Not that it makes any difference to Pamela, who says:

"I'm not the one to pass remarks,
But this one thing I'll state,
A girl has little self-respect
Who fishes for a date.

Just look at that brazen brunette,
The way she rolls her eyes.
Poor Bob cannot get rid of her,
No matter how he tries.

Susan cannot compare with me,
For she is ***, while I am slim,
And, with her twenties far behind,
She really is too old for him.

*** ******, if the story's true,
Has spent some time in jail,
And Susan sold the family car,
To get him out on bail.

I do not care the slightest bit,
Who Bob goes with or where.
It's just that silly laugh of hers
That gets into my hair."

The three missing words in the above verses form a charade, the first two uniting to form the last word. What are the words?

Cryptogram of the Safe

THE relatives of the late J. Walker Millionbux sorrowfully gathered in his mansion to hear the reading of his will. They were not kept in suspense long, for the reading was over in a few minutes. All the wealth of the dead croesus went to charity with the exception of the contents of the massive safe in the library, which were to go to the first relative who succeeded in solving its combination.

When the lawyer ceased speaking there was an awesome silence. Then the sad survivors, realizing there was nothing more coming, arose and made a mad scramble for the library. Over the dial of the safe appeared this mystic legend.

EZVI*IBLR*VI*B*WJFFC*BG
W*IM*VI*EZR*SROIMG*NZM
*EOVRI*EM*MSRG*VE*EM*B
XTJVCR*NRBKEZ*NMOP*ZB
OW*BGW*RHSKMVE*CMJO
*MSSMOEJGVEVRI

"It's simple!" exclaimed one excited fellow. "You turn to those letters on the dial. The asterisks indicate that the direction of turn is to be reversed. What we have to figure out is whether to start turning to the right or to the left."

But they could not figure it out. One after the other gave up exhausted. Then a cadaverous old chap made a discovery.

"Frank Stirling is not here. He was the old man's favorite nephew. I'll bet he knows the secret of the safe."

Thereupon a copy was made of the letters and dispatched to Frank. But Frank laughed when he looked at the paper. "This is a cryptogram. The asterisks are spaces. I'll bet I can solve it in a few minutes."

And so can you, too, solve this substitution-type cryptogram, thereby learning the secret of the Millionbux fortune.

This is Cattish

THERE are all kinds of cats. Can you name the following: 1—A classification. 2—A worm. 3—A flower. 4—A coin. 5—A cold in the head. 6—Scene of popular Washington Irving story.

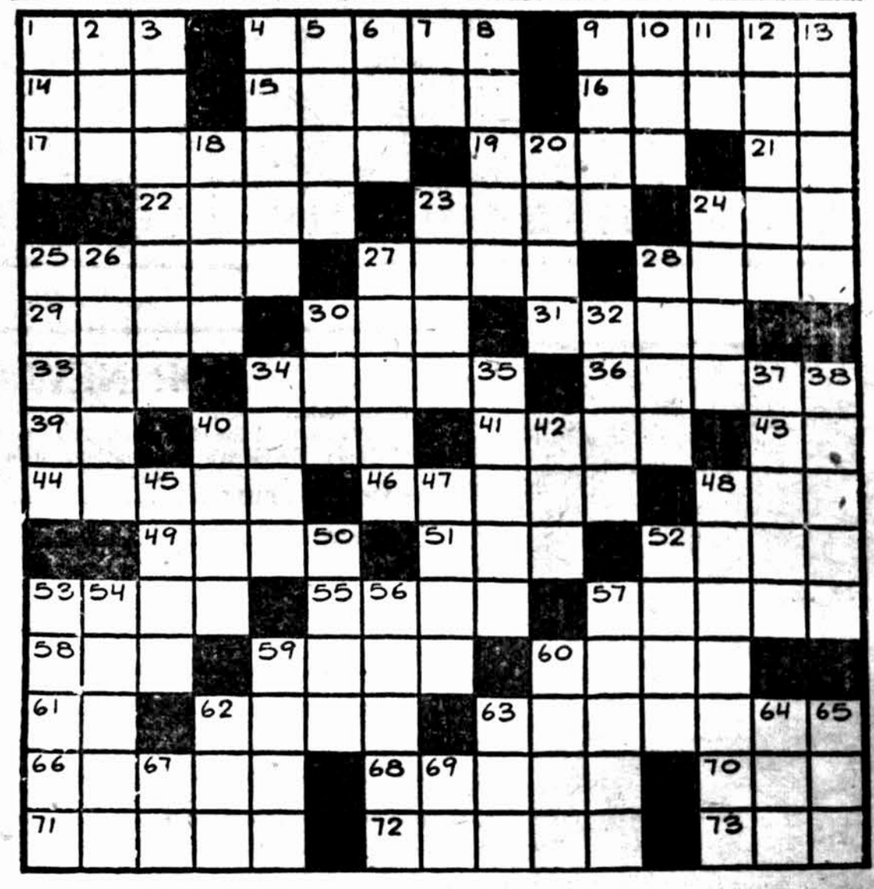
FOR SOLUTIONS SEE BELOW

Word Ladder

C	A	T
D	O	G

In this word ladder, the cat chases the dog, so to speak, and catches him in three moves. One letter only can be changed with each step.

Cross-Quiz Puzzle



HORIZONTAL

1—Rodent
4—Manufacturing seaport town in Bombay province
9—In what country did the phrase "Fifth Column" originate?
14—Biblical name
15—What country recently lost its most famous Air Marshal?
16—What American author wrote "The Age of Reason"?
17—What celebrated American poet wrote "Leaves of Grass"?
19—Shakespearean king
21—Note of the scale
22—Exclamation of disdain
23—Sea bird
24—By
25—What was the ancient name of Troy?
27—What cape is the southern extremity of South America?
28—Black, oily liquids
29—What German author, now an exile, wrote "The Magic Mountain"?
30—Drag
31—Title of nobility
33—Swine
34—Mohammedan scriptures
36—Shrub used in tanning
39—French conjunction
40—At the bottom of
41—One of the Great Lakes
43—Symbol of thorium
44—Characterizing emotional verse
46—Damascus is capital of what country?
48—Greek letter
49—Pain
51—Nucleated egg cells
52—Nourishment
53—Osseous matter
55—Trim
57—Who invented the telegraph?
58—Large deer
59—Flesh of swine, used as food
60—Cryptogamous plant
61—Symbol for tiberius
62—French river
63—Shaded walk
66—Escape
68—What famous Swedish chemist was the originator of dynamite?
70—Moo, as a cow
71—Light and fine
72—Monastery
73—Sheltered side

VERTICAL

1—Crude
2—Tree of the olive family
3—What rebellion in China was suppressed by Major Charles Gordon in 1864?
4—Which of the disciples was called Peter?
5—What state was founded by the Mormons?
6—Hurried
7—Male nickname
8—Who was the tenth President of the United States?
9—Bridge
10—Equality
11—Sloth
12—Deduce
13—Approaches
18—Indian tree
20—Sea eagle
23—Roman cloak
24—Tropical tree
25—Urge
26—Those outside any profession
27—Harms
29—Reel
30—Chinese card game
32—To what continent does the "Open Door" policy apply?
34—What German physician discovered the germs of tuberculosis?
35—Tendon
37—One of the Three Musketeers
38—Reprimand
40—What dramatist wrote "Street Scene"?
42—Long, narrow inlet
45—Position
47—What royal English house conducted a long war with Lancaster?
48—What university is located "far above Cayuga's waters"?
50—Unwritten narrative poetry
52—Mold
53—Shrubby plant
54—Pale green
56—Theater of action
57—Farinaceous
59—Dock
60—Run away
62—Lyric poem
63—Warp-yarn
64—Female deer
65—Reverential fear
67—Symbol for silver
69—Siberian river

According to Hoyle

PERHAPS nothing influences and enriches our language more than sport and pastimes; the games we play are constantly adding new words and phrases to popular parlance. "Four-flusher," "foul ball," "grand slam," "aces," "Garrison finish," are a few of the expressions acquired from games.

How wide is your knowledge of less familiar terms identified with various games and pastimes? Here's a test for you.

1. Blot
2. Carom
3. Fade
4. Declarer
5. Sweep
6. Huff
7. Gambit
8. Finesse
9. Lurched
10. Bone-yard
11. Jambone
12. Soda
13. Meld
14. Capot
15. Flush
16. Kitty

Solve in Two Minutes

THERE are 30 one-ounce weights in each pan of a scale. How many weights must be transferred from one pan to the other, in order to have one pan three times the weight of the other?

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PUZZLE SOLUTIONS

Eye-Q: 1—Kansas; 2—Oklahoma; 3—California; 4—Florida; 5—Texas; 6—Mississippi; 7—Alabama; 8—New Mexico; 9—Arizona; 10—Virginia; 11—Tennessee.

Scales: Altogether there are 60 ounce weights. If we divide them into four lots and place three lots on one side and one lot on the other, we would fulfill the conditions of the puzzle. Sixty divided by 4 is 15, so 15 is the number of weights to be transferred.

Poetic Pamela: Fat, her, father.

According to Hoyle: 1. Backgammon; 2. Billiards; 3. Craps; 4. Auction Bridge; 5. Casino; 6. Checkers or Draughts; 7. Chess; 8. Auction Bridge; 9. Cribbage; 10. Dominoes; 11. Railroad Euchre; 12. Faro; 13. Pinochle; 14. Piquet; 15. Poker; 16. Poker.

Word Ladder: Cat, cot, cog, dog.

Cryptogram: "This safe is a dummy, and so is the person who tries to open it. To acquire wealth, work hard and exploit your opportunities."

Piano Tune: America The Beautiful.

Indian Signs: 1. Algonquins; 2. Cherokees; 3. Blackfeet; 4. Seminoles; 5. Cheyenne; 6. Shoshone; 7. Iroquois; 8. Yankton; 9. Comanche; 10. Pawnees.

Cattish: 1—Category. 2—Caterpillar. 3—Catkin. 4—Ducat. 5—Catarrh. 6—Catskills.

'STREAMLINED SLAVERY'

(Continued from Page 1)

tain degree to save at least a minimum of his possessions. It is not only the traitors like Quisling in Norway or Mussert in Holland, but sometimes even men of patriotism but limited vision like Marshal Petain of France or President Hacha of Czechoslovakia who think they can compromise with the invader.

As Hitler has put in "Mein Kampf":

"The masses do not realize that they are being terrorized and that their personal liberty is being taken away from them. All that they observe is reckless power and brutality, to which in the end they always succumb."

There is another striking passage in this Bible of hate that prospective slaves should read. It is the one where Hitler says:

"A wise victor will, if possible, always impose his claim on the defeated people stage by stage. Dealing with a people which has grown defeatist—and this is every people which has voluntarily submitted to force—the victor can rely on this fact that in not one of his further acts of oppression will the vanquished find sufficient reason to take up arms again."

It is enslavement by instalments. Slaves are no longer bought. They are terrorized, propagandized and occasionally seduced into accepting bondage.

For almost a hundred years more or less acute criticism has been directed at what the socialists call the expropriation of the fruits of labour by the so-called capitalist. Nowadays it is not the fruit of labour that is expropriated but a whole people with everything they possess. Their lives, their families, their homes, their factories and fields, their liberties, their museums, their ships, their airplanes—everything material or immaterial, including physical goods and ideas, arts and sciences, are taken away, and there is no one they can appeal to. It is a fantastic world, where the Fuehrer owns everything and millions of human beings nothing, not even their own persons.

Ideals Must Be Crushed!

Everything is an object of booty. A people's ideals are among the most precious things a people possesses. Therefore a concerted drive is being made in every subjected nation to alienate its ideals, its faith in democracy, its culture, its religion, its literature, its hopes for the future. Libraries are burned, art galleries closed, museums despoiled of their treasures. Education is another pillar of a nation's life, accordingly, education is to be destroyed.

A people is not fully enslaved as long as it has not lost its education and culture. And so intellectual leaders, professors, scientists, artists, writers are among the first inhabitants of concentration camps in every occupied country. A nation that has not lost its education is not entirely destroyed. Universities and schools have to be closed, laboratories looted, libraries ransacked, school buildings transformed into barracks. Besides, Hitler promised a long time ago "to bring back to humanity the happiness of illiteracy." He has made great progress during the last few years in fulfilling his promise.

Not only the individual and his labour have been expropriated; families, henceforward, are to be only breeding places either of future warriors or of future slaves, in case they are unfortunate enough to be born into a serf race. Science, too, has been expropriated and made into an instrument of slavery. The question is often being raised whether people can be held indefinitely in subjection. Nobody knows the answer, but it is futile to say that it is impossible. There were slaves and subjects before, but never in a mechanized mass civilization like ours.

No Revolt Possible

Never before has the slave-holding state had at its disposal long-distance bombers, huge fortresses on wheels and on the seas, unlimited stores of deadly explosives, poison gases, or bacteria. Never before has the slave driver commanded all the discoveries of modern physics, chemistry, bacteriology, and even of psychology and economics. It is a new streamlined slavery, as different from the antebellum institution as a 1941 model car would be from an old buggy. No revolt in the old style is possible against the new masters. The man of to-day is more powerless against the dive bomber or the tank than the African savage was against the firearms of the white man. Machines have grown more powerful every day. Any nation or any other group that can monopolize the use of mass killing machines can rule the world.

Woe to the people that have slept too long, that have waited too long before preparing the fight! Once subjected there may be no hope for decades, maybe for centuries—except by a miracle or through help from the outside. Businesses, large and small, are expropriated by a scratch of the pen. Labour is compelled to work for slave wages or no wages at all. It is a criminal offence to quit work without written permission of the authorities. Farmers are dispossessed on twelve hour notice.

A new technique of permanent servitude has obliterated all previous horrors of war. War has become all-powerful. Formerly frontiers used to be changed and even war tributes used to be exacted. After the Franco-Prussian war of 1870 France paid several billion francs to Prussia without suffering any lasting damage. After 1918 Germany was to pay a large sum in reparations (of which, incidentally, it has never paid a penny because it received much more in loans from the United States than it has ever paid out in reparations to all other countries combined). The failure to obtain payment of reparations and war debts since has proved that large-scale transfers of money payments from one country to another are impossible under present conditions. It has long been believed by many that wars under modern conditions do not pay that both the victor and the vanquished are on the losing side. That might have been true of the type of war of which the World War was an example. It definitely does not apply to total conquest.

In old-type warfare the only gain was acquisition of territory, and perhaps money if an indemnity was collected. Territory is of no value in itself if it cannot be made to produce. And the amount of money that can be collected is limited.

To nazism must go the distinction of discovering how to make war pay. They do not cover territory or money alone. Their conquest is total; their loot is total. After every invasion Germany has transported numberless wagons full of food, flour, butter, meat, machines, implements of war, oil, raw materials, even fences, doorknobs, and scrap. Looting, scientifically organized and on a scale never beheld before, is a routine implement of totalitarian conquest.

Total Conquest

But that is only part of the picture. The amount of food and raw materials in any country is limited, and a conquest would be only of short-term value if it could not be complemented by another "social invention"—namely, the fact that you can transport men as well as cattle. More than two million men and women have been taken away from their homes, their wives or husbands, and are now working under forced labour in the Nazi land.

According to a confidential document dated January, 1940, and signed by Han S. Frank, German commissioner of the general government (former Poland) more than 1,000,000 Poles, male and female, were conscripted and deported to Germany to work as industrial and agricultural workers. From Czechoslovakia alone more than 500,000 have been taken to Germany willingly or against their will.

The same fate has befallen more than 1,000,000 French prisoners of war and an unknown number of Dutch, Belgians, and Norwegians. Even that is not the limit: you cannot depopulate a country without making it largely valueless. The crowning point of the 1941 model of slavery is enslaving peoples in their own homes, in their own homeland. This is the last purpose for the philosophy of force. As one of the prophets of nazism, Osward Spengler, put it as early as 1914: "The mighty ones of the future will possess the earth as their private property."

Psychological War

Man has become a mere object, a mere tool, in the hands of the new Caesars. This has not come about by accident, not even as a result of trial and error on the part of conquerors. It was forecast and described even before the first world war by Spengler and other 'spiritual fathers of Nazism and developed on a scientific basis since then.

Since 1918 some of the best brains of Germany were quietly working out plans for the coming conquest of the world. Plans for the military war were worked out by Von Seeckt and his collaborators. Plans for the psychological war were laid down by Ludendroff and Banse, while economic war was being prepared in detail by Hjalmar Schacht and the general theory of "Lebensraum" by Major-General Haushofer. The great question with which we are faced to-day is not whether England or Germany win this war. It is not even a question of whether the world will continue in a capitalist or a socialist economy.

All this has become subordinated to the only real issue of the hour, whether man will be free or slave. Lincoln's famous phrase that the nation cannot endure half slave and half free has again become agonizingly true, only this time it is not a nation, it is the world which cannot continue long torn between freedom and slavery, slavery in the fullest, never-before-understood meaning of the word.

The freedom of the whole world is at stake, not only political freedom but national, social and economic freedom as well. How often during the fateful years of 1938 and 1939 in the midst of crises, with the war clouds hanging over our heads with German planes only twenty minutes away, I thought of Johnson's words: "When a man knows he is to be hanged in a fortnight it does concentrate his mind wonderfully."

All nations in Europe knew they were to be hanged shortly. The only question was who was to be next. No nation can live peacefully and in safety as long as a vast portion of the earth is being organized into the biggest slave empire that has ever existed in ancient, medieval, or modern times. The specter of slavery hangs over all of us. The more we close our eyes, the more we flee from our own thoughts, the nearer it is to us. Time is not on our side.

Time alone will not save us from the fate of other nations who, too, were minding their own business. They were just as fond as we are of their quiet homes, of their children, of the things they cherished and of their free institutions. Neither fear nor wishful thinking has ever helped. Some nations have succumbed because of fear. Even more have been plowed under because of complacency and wishful thinking. They realized too late that to lull a nation into a false security is the first step towards enslaving it.

Three Forces

We are living in a world that is dominated by the threat of force: military force, psychological force, and economic force. A new economy of force is threatening our institutions, our economic values, and will destroy every one of them—our credit system, our monetary system, our standard of living—if we do not take the necessary steps in time. The words "in time" should be before our eyes day and night.

Time is the most valuable and the most perishable of all commodities. It is the only thing that can never be recovered once lost. More than twenty peaceful and happy nations have already joined the ranks of 20th-century slaves. No one knows how many are to follow.

The prospect of a world falling again into a dark age, into an age of slavery, is a prospect that must freeze the blood of every lover of liberty. It is nevertheless a very definite reality. Shall we refuse to face it? How many more nations will have to crumble under the boots of Caesar under his Stukas and microphones, before the last free peoples will wake up?

Harold Laski expressed the thought of mankind when he said: "There is an eternal aspiration in the human spirit which not even a dark age can destroy. But there is no tragedy more stark in the history of mankind than the compulsion to begin anew a search of which already we can define the goal."

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How Free Is The Press?

fect in the curtains themselves. The local paper duly reported: 'Miss Sayers said that a servant had forgotten to draw the curtain. (This was calculated to cause pain and distress to my servant—but why should anybody care?)

5. Random And Gratuitous Invention

Without consulting me at all, a small and gossipy paper recently informed its readers that two of my favourite hobbies were gardening and keeping cats'. I do not see why anybody should want to know my hobbies—but if they do it would surely be better to mention the right ones. This choice was peculiarly unfortunate. If there is anything I detest, it is gardening; and although my household always includes a necessary cat, which lives in the kitchen and is supposed to catch mice, I have little to do with it, except to remove it and its hairs from the chairs and cushions, and open the door for it from time to time under protest.

6. Deliberate Miracle-Mongering

It was recently reported in various local papers that, in a public address, I had delivered some 20,000 words in the space of an hour and a quarter. This would in any case have been impossible. Actually the reporter 'had had the full text of my speech in his hands', and could have seen for himself that it consisted of almost exactly 8,000 words. The error was thus well over 300 per cent, a useful figure on which to have one's estimate of truth in reporting.

Of these six main forms of misrepresentation, the first two are the most dangerous. There is no remedy against them. They do not come within the narrow range of the law of libel; for to misrepresent a man's attitude and opinions is no offence. Nor could one readily persuade a jury that a lie had been told about one, since a sort of formal veracity 'in detail' is used to convey a totally false impression of the speaker's words 'as a whole'. Con-

(Continued from Page 4)

sequently, it is next door to impossible to secure either correction or apology. Which brings us to:

7. Flat Suppression

Letters of protest may be written. These may be (a) ignored; (b) printed in full or in part, accompanied by an editorial comment to the effect that the words reported were actually said, and that the speaker must not expect to monopolise the whole of the paper's valuable space; (c) answered privately by the editor—a manoeuvre that does nothing to correct the false impression left in the public mind. Only occasionally, and usually from a provincial paper, does one receive full apology and correction. Let me quote, "honoris causa," a note written to me from an editor of the older school; 'Thank you for your letter, which we thought it our duty to print...we try to preserve our reputation for balanced news'. Here are three old-fashioned words, 'duty, balance, reputation:' do they still represent what the reader demands, or expects, from Fleet Street?

To get misleading statements corrected entails, in any case, a heavy and exhausting efforts of correspondence—for the falsehood may be syndicated all over the world over-night and appear simultaneously in several hundred papers. In addition, if one makes a fuss, or ventures to accuse the newspapers of lack of veracity, there always lurks in the background the shadow of a genteel blackmail. Any public person—writer, speaker, actor, politician—is subtly made to feel that if he offends the Press he will suffer for it.

No threat, of course, is openly uttered; but books and plays may be unfavourably noticed or silently ignored—allusions sneering, though not actually libellous, may crop up in the gossip—columns—a thousand hints will be quietly conveyed that the Press can make or break reputations. Books which venture to criticise the Press are therefore rare; nor is it easy to find a paper honest enough to print an article on the subject.

Despairing Cries

Speeches may be made, of course, but they will not reach the wider public, for they will not be reported in full; only a carefully isolated sentence or so will find its way into the papers, under some such headline as: 'Bishop Seeks to Muzzle Press', or 'M.P. Attacks Press Liberty'. Indeed, the slightest effort to hinder the irresponsible dissemination of nonsense is greeted by a concerted howl: 'This is a threat to the Freedom of the Press!'

No wonder that within three days lately the Archbishop of York and a Minister of the Crown were heard to utter the same despairing cry in face of journalistic misrepresentation and indiscretion: 'We cannot control the Press!'

The particular examples I have given are, you will say, of very small importance. True: that is what makes them so symptomatic and so disquieting. They do not show any direct wresting of the truth towards a propagandist end—against such attempts the reader may, with a little mental effort, efficiently arm himself. What they do clearly show is an all-pervading carelessness about veracity, penetrating every column creepings into the most trifling item of news, smudging and blurring the boundary lines between fact and fancy, creating a general atmosphere of cynicism and mistrust.

He that is unfaithful in little is unfaithful also in much: if a common court case cannot be correctly reported, how are we to believe the reports of world-events? If an interviewer misinterprets the novelist whom we have all seen, what does he do with the foreign statesman whom we have never seen? If the papers can be convicted of False Emphasis, Garbling, Inaccuracy, Reversal of the Fact, Random Invention, Miracle-Mongering and Flat Suppression in cases where such distortions are of advantage to nobody, what are we to suppose about those cases in which vested interests are closely concerned? And, above all, what are we to make of the assumptions on which all this is based—that the reader is too stupid to detect falsehood and too frivolous even to resent it?

Powerless Reader

Decent journalists do not like the present state of affairs. Nor do the more responsible editors. But the number of editors and journalists who can maintain a high standard of 'duty, balance, and reputation' in the face of pressure grows less day by day. It is difficult for any paper that presents its news soberly to maintain its circulation: perhaps it is true that every nation gets the Press it deserves.

But supposing the reader 'does' care about accuracy, 'does' resent contempt for his intelligence, 'does' want the truth about what is said and done—what steps is he to take? How is he to get at the facts which are withheld; or smothered under these mountains of distortion and absurdity? How is he to make his will felt? Is he to write angry letters, or transfer his daily penny from one organ to another? Will anybody care if he does? They will care if he protests in sufficient numbers. But his penny is a small weapon to oppose against the vested interests and the pooled money of the great combines. His helpless is a measure of the freedom which the Press enjoys—but is the reader free?

The common man has a vote in Parliamentary representative whom he can badger and heckle and whose tenure of office rests upon his consent. If he likes to make use of the machinery of a democracy, he can have questions asked in the House; in the last resort, he can destroy one government and make another. But there is no machinery by which he can control the organs which mould opinion. For that, his sole resource is a penny a day and his native wit and will. In time of crisis, the newspapers are first with the cry: 'Let the people know the facts!' But perhaps Fact is a deity invoked by the people only in the last emergency when the easy gods of peace have failed them.

"THE BIRD OF TIME!"

(Continued from Page 3)

about him, when he insisted on walking because a chauffeur committed the 'sin' of coming one minute later than the fixed time.

It was before the hectic days of 1930, the Mahatma had not become as much a world figure as now. He was scheduled to leave Bombay for Ahmedabad after one of his visits to the city. It seems that it was his usual habit to insist that the car sent to convey him to the station must come sufficiently early so that in case of any accident or mishap he should be able to walk to the station in time. With this idea in his mind he had given an early hour for the car to be brought The chauffeur, however, took it easy at the betel shop and came a little late. But the Mahatma had given but one minute for the car to come and had then started at a brisk 'canter' with his retinue and an admiting crowd at his heels. The repentent chauffeur, not finding Gandhiji, stepped on the accelerator and overtook him in a few minutes. He apologised to Gandhiji and requested him to get in. But Gandhiji refused "I must do penance for your laxity", he declared and walked away with an agile step. He covered the distance in time and caught the train

Prince Of The Non-Punctuals!

One should really be thankful that all our public men are not so keen on punctuality as the one and only Mahatma. It would almost appear that the Mahatma is really, in this respect, unrepresentative of Indian tradition. All lesser mortals err on the side of unpunctualty more or less. But Babu Subhas Chandra Bose, of all front rank leaders of India, is the prince of the non-punctuals. It is not, as if he had to hurry from one engagement to another and there was unavoidable delays all along the route. His unpunctuality is almost a philosophy of life with him. He is unpunctual because (to use the words of Francis Thomson) he goes about life

"But with unhurrying chase,
And unperturbed pace,
Deliberate speed, majestic instancy."

During a tour of Gujarat in 1938 there were occasions when Subhas Babu had to oblige a whole gang of autograph hunters. The autograph mania had assumed the character of an epidemic and even those who had never seen an autograph book in their lives were infected by it

"Please sign here Babuji"—and the forefinger would be directed at the margin of a crumpled newspaper carried by Subhas. In obliging these autograph hunters in his usual leisurely, smiling, dignified way, the passenger train which was to carry Subhas Babu to the next halt would arrive and depart. The 6,000 villagers waiting at the next village for "Darshan" of Babuji, would wait in vain.

There is a limit even to G's patience. To nag him and abuse him was one thing but to bring into disaffection and contempt the nation's trusted leaders was quite another matter. Besides G has a particularly soft corner for Subhas Bose. At this stage, therefore, he suddenly burst into poetry (quoted, of course). He suddenly struck a pose and delivered himself as follows:—

"What mean these stale moralities
Sir Preacher, from your desk you mumble?
Why rail against the great and wise,
And tire us with your ceaseless grumble."

And then dropping into prose he challenged me to tell him if there were West End Watches or Favre Leuba clocks with repeat alarums in ancient India; and yet India was a great and civilised nation.

Millions Of Minutes To Spare

"What is the good of your talking of your ten minutes and fifteen minutes" he said. "There are 60 minutes in an hour 24 hours in a day, 365 days in a year and many years in a life and even if this life ends, what do we know how many more lives each human soul has to pass through. Your cry of punctuality shows just a niggardliness of spirit. Do you think the Ramayana could have been writen by a man who had always to look at the hands of a clock?"

Once launched on his favourite theme, there was bound to be no stopping my friend's eloquence If I waited to listen to the whole of it, I might miss the 10-33 fast. Even now I would have to make a run for it. So I left G in the middle of his oration and dashed off to catch the 10-33. I am glad to record that I caught it.

THE PARDONER'S TALE

(Continued from Page 7)

the surest opening. Within a second the dagger was in the side of the youngest reveler.

Opening the bottles of wine, the two remaining revelers sat down to enjoy a repast while the shadows fell. It would seon be nightfall and they would be safe to carry all the gold to their homes. But when a little time had passed and they had eaten and drunk well, a convulsion seized them and they joined their companion who lay nearby.

The old man had been right after all. Death resided under the tree, but they had not carried out their plan of defying him. One wonders whether the old, old man with the scraf wrapped around his head did not perhaps return to look at the three dead revelers lying under the tree, beside the pile of gold.

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LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

He: "Yeh! I had an uncle who boasted that he'd trained his wife to absolute punctuality. Dinner was always on the table at 7 sharp."

She: "Spose he was late?"
He: "He didn't get any!"

"YOU say madam," said the barrister to the woman in the witness box, "that the defendant is a sort of relation of yours." Will you explain what you mean by that—just how you are related to the defendant?"

"Well, it's, like this. His first wife's cousin and my second husband's first wife's aunt married brothers named Jones, and they were own cousins to my mother's own aunt. Then, again, his grandfathers on my mother's side were second cousins, and his stepmother married my husband's stepfather after his father and mother had died, and his brother Joe and my husband's brother, Henry, married twin sisters. I've never figured out just how closely related we are, but I've always looked on him as a sort of cousin."

* * *

BE it ever so humbug there's no 'place like Rome.

* * *

"MY dear, surely you haven't spent all the afternoon at the Smiths'?"

"Yes, auntie. They said such things about everyone who left that I didn't dare come away."

* * *

"I WANT this photograph of my husband enlarged," said the woman to the photographer. "Now can you do it with his hat off?"

The photographer studied the portrait.

"Yes," he said at last, "I think I can manage to fake the hair all right. By the way, which side does he part his hair?"

The woman looked at him in blank surprise.

"Oh," she said, "I can't remember, but you'll be able to see that when you take his hat off."

A PARTY of actors travelling by train were indulging in personal reminiscences.

One stated that he had recently dreamt that he went to Heaven. When he arrived he was informed that everything there kas magnified to a wonderful extent. A minute became a million years and a penny a million pounds. The latter fact impressed him particularly, so, advancing to St. Peter, he said:—

"Will you lend me a penny, please?"

"Certainly" St. Peter answered. "Just a minute."

"Listen to Fatty. He grunts and snores like a pig."

"Yes, but don't wake 'im up. Perhaps he's dreaming of 'ome."

IN the ironmonger's shop Tomkins noticed a shilling lying on the floor. Glancing round cautiously to see that no one was looking, he dropped his glove on top of it, stooped causally, and tried to pick them up together, but in vain.

Even at the third attempt he failed to get the shilling. Then the ironmonger appeared.

"Ah, good-morning, sir!" he beamed. "Allow me to introduce to you my special brand of glue. I believe you are already acquainted with its marvellous sticking powers."

* * *

THE touring company had a terrible week in the provincial town. There was nothing available for wages, and the hero of the company was forced to consider leaving his lodgings without the formality of payment.

Carefully he collected and packed his belongings; then slowly he let the suit-case down into the garden from the upper window.

Suddenly the cheerful voice of his landlady floated up to him:—

"It's all right, sir; I've got hold of the bag. You can let go the rope now".

* * *

DID anyone in your family ever make a brilliant marriage?"

"Only my wife."

A LITTLE girl write a letter to God asking for £5 for her parents.

The letter went to the Dead Letter Office, where a sorter, a Mason, saw it, and took it to his lodge. As a result £3 was collected and sent to the child.

Some months later she wrote a similar letter and added a postscripts: "Don't send it through the Masons this time. Last time they kept back £2."

* * *

"NOW remember, Pat," said a sergeant to an Irish soldier, "the password is Saxe—after Marshall Saxe, you know."

"Shure", said Pat, "Oi'll never forget it. Wasn't my father a miller and my uncle a coalman?"

Later in the day the Irishman was challenged.

"Bags," he replied.

* * *

"HOW'S business, Sam?" a Negro asked a friend.

"Lawdy, man, business am sho good. Ah's bought a mule fo' ten dollars, swapped it fo' a bicycle, swapped dat fo' a mangle, swapped de mangle fo' a bedstead, an' Ah sold de bedstead fo' ten dollars!"

"But yo ain't made nothin' on the turnover".

"No, dat's right, but look at de business Ah's done!"

"They all say young Johnson's a man of promise."

"They ought to know; he's borrowed from most of them."

A YOUNG woman was extremely vain of the honours conferred upon two distant male relatives. She talked on the subject to all and sundry: "I have two relatives in the House of Lords Have you any?"

"No," replied one of her acquaintances, "but I have three maiden aunts in the Kingdom of Heaven."

* * *

"BY the way, Mrs. Grubb," said the new lodger, "I have a few idiosyncrasies."

"That's all right", replied the landlady. "I'll see that they are dusted regularly."

A SUGAR-PLANTER in Hawaii took a friend from the States to the edge of a volcano.

"That crater is 70,004 years old", he explained.

"How do you get the exact age"? asked the newcomer. "I can understand the 70,000, but how do you calculate the four?"

"Well, I've been here in the islands for four years, and the crater was 70,000 years old when I arrived".

* * *

"IS this the speedometer?" asked the pretty girl, tapping the glass with her finger

"Yes, dear," he replied

"And that's the clutch?"

"That's the clutch, darling," he said, jamming on his brakes to avoid a fast-approaching lorry.

"But what on earth is this? she inquired, at the same time giving the accelerator a vigorous push with her foot...

"This, dear," he said, in a soft, celestial voice' "is Heaven." And picking up a harp he flew away."

* * *

MRS. SMYTHE was making final arrangements for an elaborate reception.

"Nora," she said to her veteran maid, "for the first half-hour I want you to stand at the drawing room door and call the guests' names as they arrive."

Nora's face lit up.

"Thank you, ma'am," she replied. "I've been wanting to do that to some of your friends for the last twenty years."

* * *

A MAN had been endeavouring to write a telegram with a pen provided by the post office. After two or three ineffectual starts, he turned to the woman behind the counter and said: "Is this by any chance the pen used by King John at the signing of Magna Charta?"—

The official replied: "Inquiries on the right, please!".

Second: "Pull yerself togever. 'E's playin' wiv you like a cat plays wiv a mouse."

Fighter (Dreamily) "Blimey! I wondered wot 'is game was."

The Bombay Samachar

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THE LAST PAGE

Conducted by "CHRONICLERS"

We Indians are often accused of being too conservative, superstitious and bound down by religious dogma.

The inference, of course, is that the western peoples are broad-minded, rational and free from religious prejudices. And yet how often the facts reveal a contrary situation. Take, for instance, the case of "The Birth Of A Baby."

★

Sex Appeal

"THE BIRTH OF A BABY", we would like to go on record, is the most useful film we have ever seen. It brings to the screen the world's greatest romance—the thrilling drama of creation. It, literally, is instinct with sex-appeal. Mark the word "literally"—for the sex-appeal of this film is derived from its relevance to a natural function of sex and not from the commercial exploitation of the feminine form by Hollywood that generally goes by the name of sex-appeal!

This film would have shocked our fathers and grandfathers. And yet the censors in India passed it and at the moment of writing thousands in Bombay are seeing it every day. It is one of the major box-office hits of the season.

★

Banned In Britain

In many districts of the rational, modern, scientific Britain, the local authorities banned the screening of "The Birth of A Baby". These areas included parts of London, Middlesex, Cornwall and Sussex.

Even in America where the film was produced by the American Committee of Maternal Welfare (a group of eminent scientists and medical men), it met with stiff opposition from the Mrs. Grundies, the narrow-minded Churchgoers and the self-styled defenders of public morals.

★

Piety-Stricken

The Americans, indeed, it would appear, are still living in the days of the piety-stricken Pilgrim Fathers. To be unconventional or unorthodox in one's religious or ethical beliefs is to court instant disfavour of the public. In "religious-ridden" India an agnostic like Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru may become the President of the National Congress but no rebel against the established church will have the ghost of a chance in a Presidential election in the U.S.A.

So deep-rooted is religious orthodoxy in the minds of the American public that an eminent scholar like Bertrand Russel was prevented from taking his appointment as a Professor at an American university because he is an atheist And recently the American Catholics have seriously protested against grant of U. S. citizenship to the world's greatest scientist, Albert Einstein, on similar grounds.

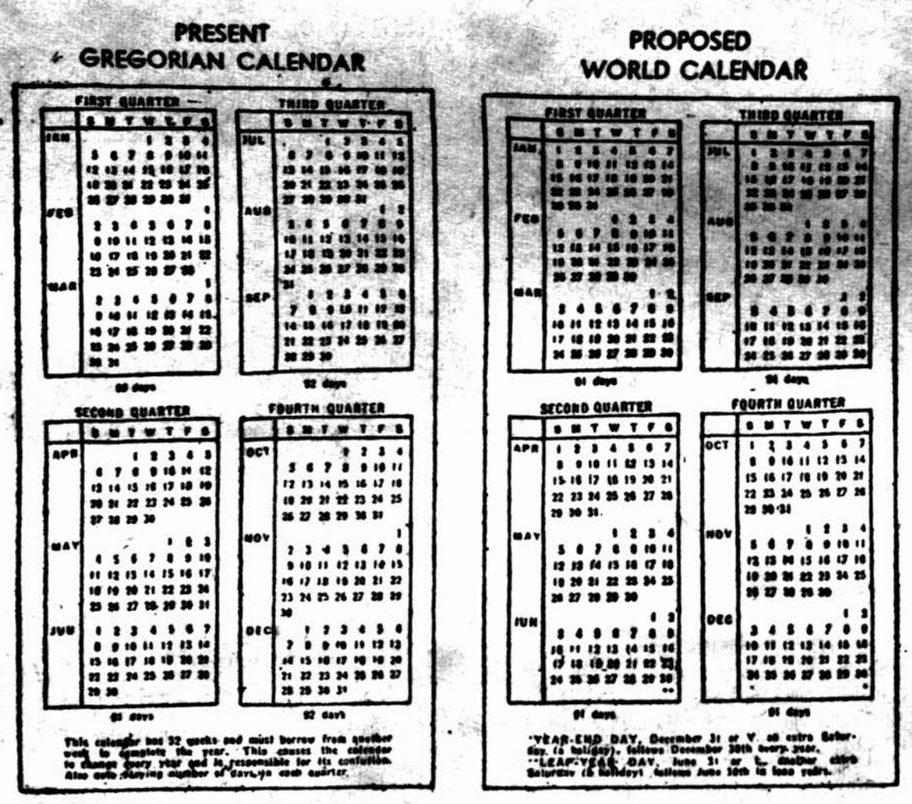
America is still "God's own country"—inspite of all its gangsters, glamour girls, gigolos and grafters.

Jante Hain!

(Here are the answers to questions appearing on page 1.).

1. *None. There were no actresses in Shakespeare's time. Boys used to play the feminine roles.*
2. *Winston Churchill, in 1931, protesting against the Gandhi-Irwin Pact.*
3. *Fascism. Mussolini founded the Fascist party (Fasci di Combattimento) in March 1919, became Prime Minister in 1922. Hitler founded the Nazi Party (National Sozialistiche Deutsche Arbeiter Partei) in July, 1919 but he became Chancellor of Germany only in 1932.*
4. *Carol of Rumania succeeded his son, Michael, when he returned to Rumania in 1930 after five years of exile.*
5. *"Alam Ara" Produced by Imperial Film Co., starring Zubaidah and Vithal.*

1941


PRESENT
GREGORIAN CALENDAR
PROPOSED
WORLD CALENDAR
FIRST QUARTER
THIRD QUARTER
SECOND QUARTER
FOURTH QUARTER
91 days
92 days
This calendar has 52 weeks and must borrow from another week to complete the year. This causes the calendar to change every year and is responsible for its confusion. Also each varying number of days in each quarter.
YEAR-END DAY, December 31 or V. an extra Saturday (a holiday), follows December 30th every year.
LEAP-YEAR DAY, June 31 or L. another extra Saturday (a holiday), follows June 30th in leap years.

EACH YEAR DIFFERENT

This calendar is always different from year to year.

The quarters are unequal in length. In leap years the first half-year has 182 days; the second, 184 days.

Each quarter begins and ends on a different day of the week.

Each month begins and ends on a different weekday.

The months have a varying number of weekdays.

Each year begins on a different weekday.

This calendar is unbalanced in structure, unstable in form, and irregular in arrangement.

SOON YOU WILL BE DISCARDING THIS OBSOLETE CALENDAR.

EACH YEAR THE SAME

This 12-month equal-quarter calendar is good for every year.

The quarters are equal in length.

Each quarter begins on Sunday and ends on Saturday, contains 3 months—13 weeks—91 days.

Month-dates always fall on the same weekdays. Each month has 26 *weekdays*—plus Sundays.

Each year begins on Sunday

Year-End Day and Leap-Year Day, the extra Saturdays, are World Holidays.

This revised calendar is balanced in structure, perpetual in form, harmonious in arrangement.

SOON YOU WILL BE USING THIS UP-TO-DATE CALENDAR.

30 Days In February!

"Thirty days in September,
April, June and November,
All the rest have thirty-one ..."

etc., etc.

We will have to unlearn that old song we were taught at school (not that it will be difficult as we have already forgotten the latter lines!) if the World Calendar Association Inc. of New York succeeds in its mission to bring about a reform in the existing Calendar.

What is more, we will have to work two extra days in February—though, no doubt, the prospect of working one day less in April and December is not unwelcome!

The movement is not, as one may have suspected, a fad or an esoteric stunt. It has the support of well-known scientists, astronomers, mathematicians and even administrators. It has its committees in 31 countries from Argentine to Yugoslavia. India is not represented though we learn that the late Sir Shah Mohamed Sulaiman was a member of the World Calendar Association.

The two tables given on the centre of this page which are reproduced from the "Journal of Calendar Reform" are meant to demonstrate the superiority of the World Calendar over the present unscientific Gregorian Calendar.

★

Cure For All Ills

According to the editorial in this journal, "More than a dozen nations already have endorsed the World Calendar. If a few additional nations particularly the United States—can be swung into line, there is every reason to believe that the World Calendar will come into effect January 1, 1945."

While it is easy to see the advantages of the new Calendar, it is rather amusing to find that according to various contributors to this journal, the 30-days February is expected to

(1) abolish war and perpetualize peace,

(2) increase industrial efficiency and create a boom in business,

(3) improve the technical skill of engineers,

(4) make Insurance policy-holders happier,

(5) help the farmer to grow bumper crops,

(6) save the printing industry from the "uneven months and the irregular appearance of holidays which play havoc in plants dealing with publications or printed material scheduled to tie in with other advertising programmes," etc.

Rather a tall order, what!

★

Babel

How many languages are there in the world? Over five hundred? Over a thousand? Over two thousand?

According to a count made some years ago by the French Academy, there are 2,769 languages spoken in the world. Not all are written, of course.

The most popular of these is Chinese which, in its various dialects, is used by some 483,573,000 people. English comes second. It is the mother tongue of 250,000,000 persons of whom half are Americans. Over 50,000,000 speak it as a second language.

And our own Hindustani will soon challenge the position of English—if the anti-Hindustani South Indians will relax a bit!

★

Hollywood, Hess .....

Here is the latest idea from Hollywood—a Voice Library! Yes, Sir, a collection of world's most famous—and infamous!—voices!!

Several hundred feet of sound track of an oration by Rudolph Hess, ex-No. 3 Nazi, have been received by Warner Bros. studio from its London branch.

The studio has revealed that it is engaged in a unique project—assembling what will be Hollywood's—and the world's—first Voice Library.

Already the new library contains the voice of virtually every person of importance in American public life in the fifteen years since sound was first used in motion pictures. As in the case of the Hess sound track, which is being used in "Underground", a film story of anti-Nazi activity in Germany, the studio is now trying to expand its library to include the voice of every person of importance in any part of the world.

★

..And History

Primarily, the purpose of the new Voice Library will be to add authenticity to motion pictures in which actual historical personages appear, but the studio is also conscious of the fact that in the years to come its Voice Library will constitute a valuable study source for historians.

For the past few months, the main effort of the studio has been to assemble existing sound tracks of famous voices so that it will have a complete collection covering all noted personalities of the past fifteen years. This task has almost been completed.

In addition, however, the studio in the future will make arrangements to obtain special sound tracks of the utterances of leading world figures at all important happenings, wherever they may be.

★

Pests And How To Deal With Them

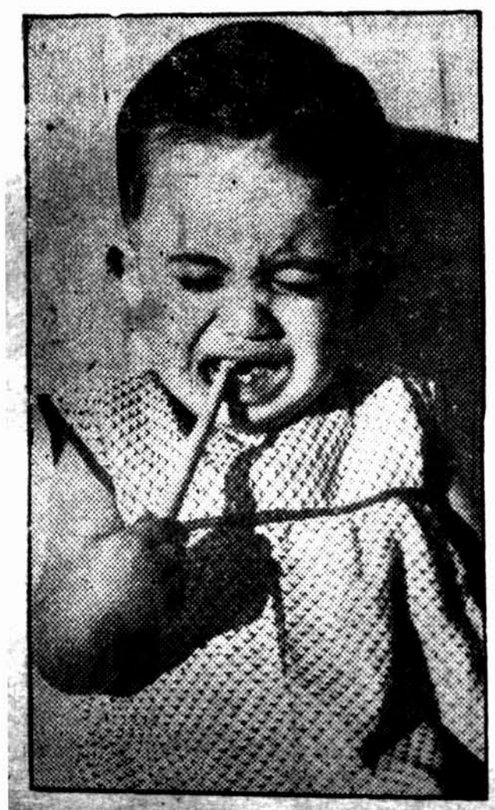
BORE (Ordinary variety):—After he has bored you for half an hour and wants to go, politely but firmly detain him, then bore him for one hour with your life story, the ailments of your children, a review of the war situation, etc. By wasting this extra one hour you will save hundreds later on. The bore, out-bored, will not bore you again.

BORE (Super variety):—Use a shot-gun or a sledge-hammer. Nothing else will work.

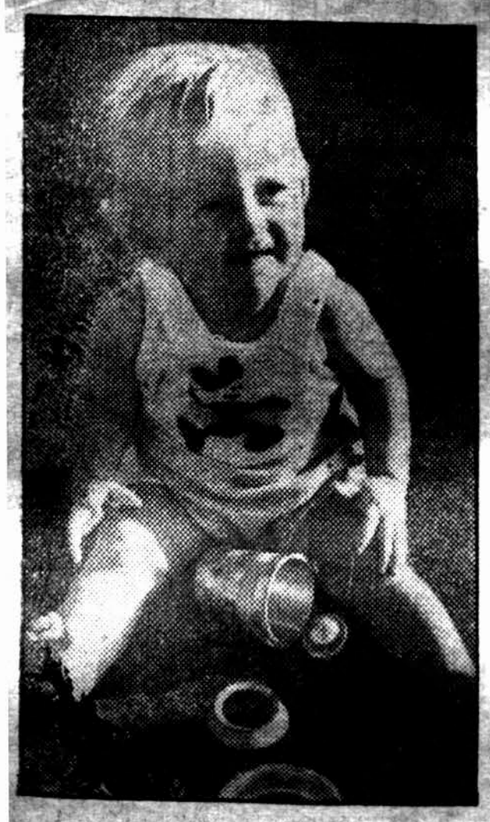
BORROWER, Regular:—Anticipate him by asking for a loan before he can open his mouth.

CARD-SHARPER: — Tell him some imaginary adventures in Monte Carlo and drop a hint that you were once almost black-balled on suspicion (completely unwarranted, of course!) of cheating at cards.

(To be continued—Perhaps!)

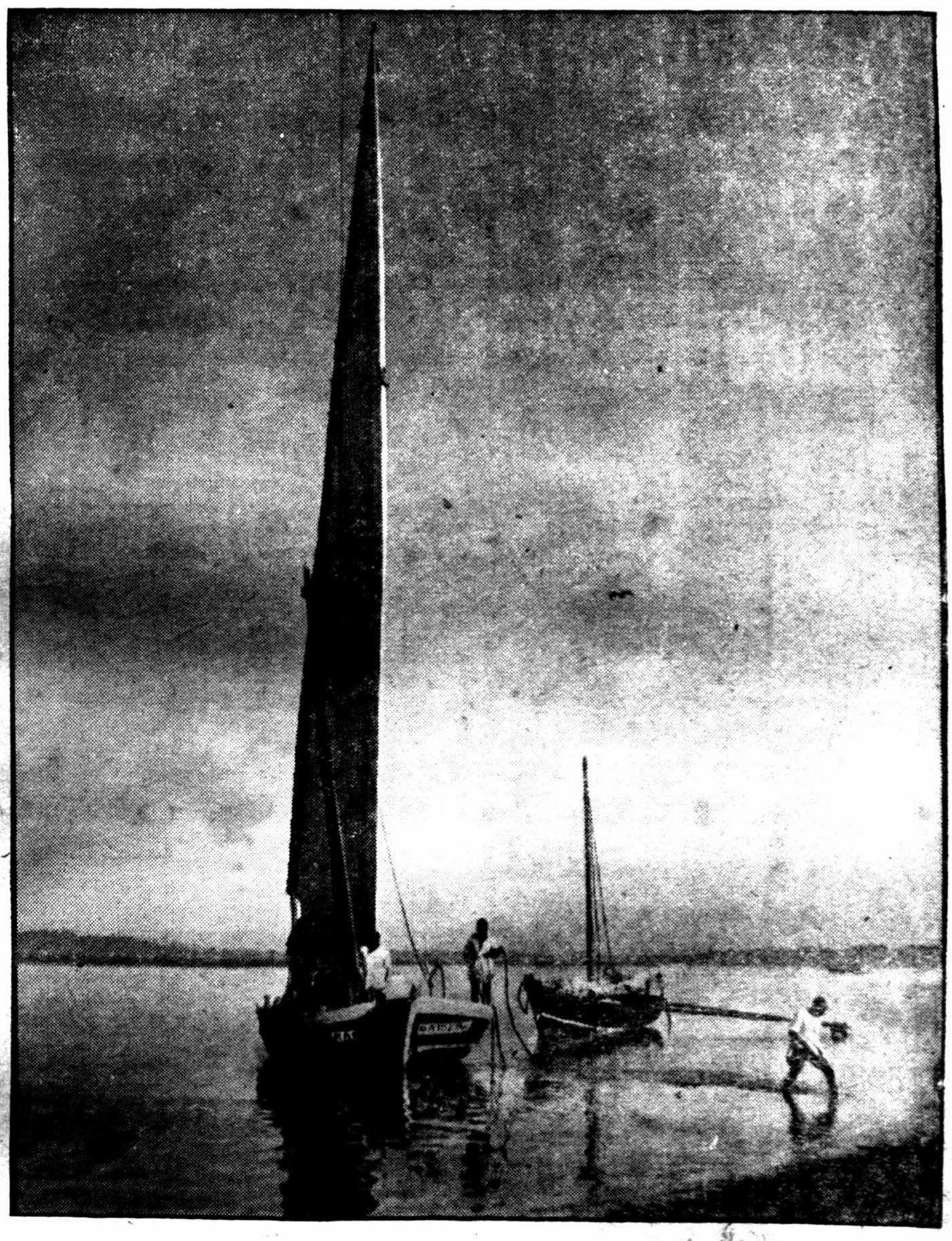


"It's no use crying...."



".....Over spilt milk".

—B. F. Ferreira.

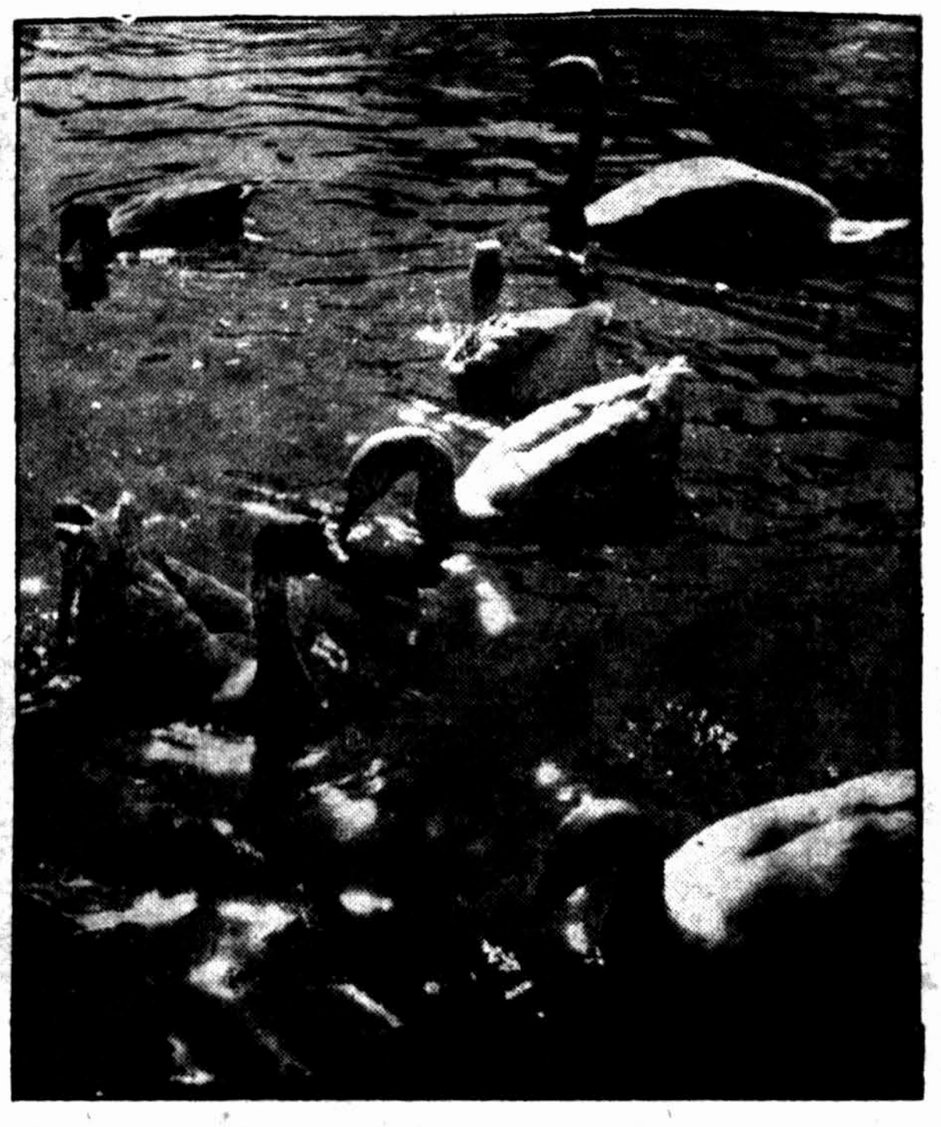


Sky-scraper

—Y. M. PURAO.

Sun-Worship!

—B. F. Ferreira.



Six Swans.

—Adi K. Sett.

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